BSA BICYCLES

No. 1, Ride Gent. the most comfortable mount for a Lady Companion. Prices on application.

WILKINSON CYCLE & MOTOR CO., Tramway Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. Mount Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY S. M. HORNIMAN, 1919—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MAHADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 102 — BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1921. — TWO ANNAS.

BSA Bicycles

Ladies' stock received, prices on application.

WILKINSON CYCLE & MOTOR CO., Tramway Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. Mount Street, POONA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailings to Plymouth and London. Calling at Marseilles.

All passengers required to be in possession of passports.

DATE 1921.	STEAMER.	TONS.
2nd July ..	KASHGAR ..	5,840
9th „ ..	KARMALA ..	6,963
16th „ ..	DELTA ..	8,087
23rd „ ..	*NARKUNDA ..	16,115
30th „ ..	MOREA ..	10,890
6th August ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,872
13th „ ..	SYRIA ..	6,68[illegible]
20th „ ..	*MANTUA ..	10,902
27th „ ..	DEVANHA ..	8,093
3rd Sept. ..	DONGOLA ..	8,066
10th „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,480
17th „ ..	A STEAMER ..	
24th „ ..	*NALDERA ..	15,825

† "DELTA" "SYRIA" } Through steamers from China calling Bombay for mails only.

* "NARKUNDA" "NALDERA" } Through steamers from

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

DATE.	STEAMER.	REMARKS.
6th July ..	MANELA ..	From Colombo to Straits & China.
20th „	BUNERA	To Colombo Straits and China

* Through steamer from London.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	...
7th June ..	BAMORA ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.
1st July ..	LINGA ..	Karachi direct.
13th „ ..	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa.
2nd „ ..	FULTALA ..	Busra direct

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged at

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay,

P. O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers Tons sailing about Remarks
Canadian Leader 5300 In August Montreal

Forms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 15, Strand Road, CALCUTTA. P. O. Box 123

Telephone No. 1234

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Norway Maru	Nakamura	25th June	5th July
Peking Maru	Yanagucki	2nd July	14th July
Bingo Maru	....	24th July	24th July
[illegible] Maru	S. Yanagi	3rd July	4th August.

K. SHIMA, Manager.

[illegible] Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co. (Incorporated in Japan)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAVA VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arr.	Departure.
Tajima Maru	K. Takano	8625	14th	15th July
Tatsunomaru	M. Furuhashi	6990	14th	15th „
*Niehiyo Maru	D. Ogawa	3357	21st	22nd „
Kenkon Maru	No. S. N. Akai	4668	28th	29th „
Calcutta Maru	G. Matsushita	5339	28th	29th Aug.
†Sanuki Maru	Y. Nakajima	5872	2nd	3rd „
Totomi Maru	T. Fukaura	3352	3rd	5th „
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda	6074	10th	12th „

* This steamer calls at Tuticorin.

† This steamer arrives from [illegible] York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo.

For Freight and passages apply to T. [illegible] MI, Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF M[illegible] LTD.

(REGISTERED IN [illegible])

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.

BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) Surat.

LONDON AGENTS:—The [illegible]al Provincial and Union Bank of En[illegible] Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	[illegible],00,000
Paid-Up Capital	60,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls	60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency F[illegible]	3,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS [illegible] at 2 per cent. all [illegible] of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—[illegible] for 12 months and shorter [illegible]

SAVINGS BANK DE[illegible]—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS a[illegible] TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London [illegible] sold.

GOLD AND SILVER [illegible] purchased

STOCKS and SHARES [illegible]ds collected in India and England and [illegible]ed.

All kinds of Banking a[illegible]ange Business transacted.

C. I[illegible] H' CO., Agents.

THE INDUSTRI[illegible]NK OF WESTERN IN[illegible]LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	2,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	50,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	2,500,000

DIRECTO[illegible] Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Pare[illegible]
3. Chamanlal G. Pare[illegible]
4. Hormasji Manekji [illegible]g.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Es[illegible]
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi[illegible]

HEAD OFFICE—A[illegible]BAD.

Local Sub-Branch—S[illegible]ranch, Bombay Br[illegible]

CURRENT ACCOUNTS [illegible]nd interest allowed on daily balanc[illegible] Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 5 per cent. pe[illegible] from January to June and 2½ per [illegible] July to December. On sums ex[illegible]Rs. 1,00,00 special arrangements are [illegible]de.

DEPOSITS for long e[illegible]periods ar[illegible] received on favourable [illegible]

SAVINGS BANK AC[illegible]pened and interest allowed 4 per [illegible]

LOANS AND CASH C[illegible]re granted on approved securities.

For further informa[illegible]es of busi[illegible]ness apply to the Bank [illegible] in charge of the Bombay Branch [illegible]umalal N[illegible] Mody, No. 50-52, Churc[illegible]

GIRDI[illegible]SONS, Agents.

THE MERCA[illegible] BAN[illegible] OF INDIA, [illegible]ED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of [illegible] holders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD O[illegible]
14, Gracechurch Stre[illegible] N. C.
LONDON [illegible]
The Bank o[illegible]
London Joint St[illegible]Ltd.
BRANCHES AN[illegible]

Bangkok	Hongkong	[illegible] Lumpur	
Batavia	Hoi[illegible]	[illegible]as	
Bombay	(Ca[illegible]	[illegible]ritius	
Calcutta	Kand[illegible]	[illegible] York	
Colombo	Kara[illegible]	[illegible]ng	
Delhi	Kob[illegible]	[illegible]goon	
Galle	(Kai[illegible]	[illegible]dad	
		[illegible]pore	

The Bank negotiat[illegible] Bills and grants Drafts payabl[illegible] Office and branches and Issue[illegible]dit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receive[illegible]h following terms:—

CURRENT DRA[illegible]NTS.
opened and interest [illegible]n at 2 per cent. per annu[illegible]nces up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description [illegible] and EXCHANGE business [illegible]

Sums above Rs [illegible]ceived on terms to be ascert[illegible]tion.

FIXE[illegible] for twelve months and short[illegible]ites to be ascertained on a[illegible]

NEW BRITIS[illegible] The Bank undertakes applica[illegible] Loans on account of Constitu[illegible]vision of the interest therein as it [illegible] OF COMMISSION.

[illegible]HITON, Manager.

Esplanade Road, F[illegible]

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.

SUB-BRANCHES:

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Stairs.
MANDVI Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. A. DON, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 75,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	Yen 45,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 17,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA

BRANCHES.

Asakusa	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Bombay	Kyoto	Sendai
Dotonbori	London	Shanghai
Fukushima	Moji	Shimbashi
Hakata	Nakanoshima	Shimonoseki
Hankow	Nagoya	Tenma
Hiroshima	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Nishima	Tsurubarache
Hyogo	Nippombashi	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nishijin	Yasui
Kobe	Onomichi	Zaisai
Kokura	Osaka	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed Half Yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 at 3 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. [illegible], Manager.

50-52 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Post Box No 889.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,56,75,62
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ... Rs. 2,35,75,39
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,01,11,42

BRANCHES:

London Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—

Bombay—Share Bazar 29, Apollo Street, Shroff Bazar, 297, Shaik Memon Street and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandauli.
Cawnpore—Halwasia.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,0000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cents. per annum.

L. D. J. BUCHLEY, General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... $[illegible],000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £ [illegible],000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $[illegible],000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Jesselton	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manaos	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. E. HYND, Agent.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR MOTOR

(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)

WITH THE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LD.

Head Offices: 123, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

Agency Applications Invited.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS ..... Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co. Managers

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

119, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

Sir Fazulbhoy Curmbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Nursepchand, Kt.
Jamshed F. Tarachand, Esq. Barat-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Bhoja & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljee Jetha & Co.) (Ex-Officio).

Safest investments at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any restrictive restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, lowest rates of Premium in India, Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

RAN & CO., Managing Agents, or DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents, Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I. 309, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Government of India's Insurance Blue Book

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LIMITED.

Established 1897.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 6,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary, 809, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta. or The Chief Agents, D. SEN & CO., 1 Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited

THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD.

(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.)

SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.

Sole Agents for the famous "Kronen" Rubber Soles and Heels and various Shoe specialities. Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.

Particulars on application. Trade only.

Telegram: "PANTKIP" Post Box No. 403, BOMBAY

Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd., (Near Empire Cinema.)

HEAD OFFICE. 6/7, Clive St., Calcutta. — MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1897.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity—or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, *Branch Secretary*, Bunder Road, Karachi.

G. N. B. VAZ, *Branch Secretary*, Lyon's Building, 33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

M. B. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent*, Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING AND SELLING HOUSE

THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.

203 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION

We Manufacture first Class BOOT, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS HOLDALLS SOLED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every description. Guaranteed first Class Finish and workmanship.

Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosain & Co.,

Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgala, Late Manager of Patea, BOMBAY

INSURANCE.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Jhansi, Cawnpore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	[illegible],00,000
Annual Income exceeds	7,00,000
Claims paid about	[illegible],00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready adjustability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

LALGOPAL SARNA, Asst. Secretary, Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., Poona City.

K. C. VIDYARTHI, Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd., Head Office Lahore.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

24, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chef, High Class Cuisine and Billard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay.

Telephone No. 111.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij).

Incorporated in Holland.

Established by Royal Charter 1824.

BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House Hornby Road.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL

f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,666

RESERVE FUNDS

f. 425-513,284 equals £3,542,774,

Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).

Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.

Head-Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies:	
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Chariibon	Semarang
Djocja	Sourabaya
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Telsing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Tojok Betong
Medan	Tulatjap.
Padang	Weltervreden
Palembang	
Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.	
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.	
Japan:—Kobe.	

British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon. London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed. Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit, grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections, Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agents.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, mortality, investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pensions from Rs. 5 to Rs. [illegible] without distinction as caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery, will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the Date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

DAILY EDITION

	Local	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 36
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-5

Single Copy, One Anna.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to whom it may concern that the Power of Attorney given by the Alliance Advertising Association, Ltd., in favour of Mr. William Cameron and the undersigned, has been cancelled and that a Power of Attorney, dated the 9th June, 1921, has been given by the said Association in favour of the undersigned.

The Alliance Advertising Association, Ltd.,
by their Constituted Attorney,
A. GOPE.
£9696

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powal Estate, 30, Madowa Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to inform the public that the Power of Attorney given by the undersigned to Mr. Ismail Cassambhoy, is hereby cancelled from the 24th day of June, 1921, so if any persons do any dealings with him on my behalf may do so on their own responsibility. The undersigned or his estates is not responsible for the same.

ABDULHAMID HABIBBHOY,
Proprietor,
Malad Estates.
D611

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 6, Hanam Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 1st July, 1921, at 12 Noon (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1921.
(2) To confirm the appointment of Mr. Manubhai N. Mehta, C. S. I., as a Director.
(3) To elect two Directors in the place of Mr. Frank Harrison and Mr. Damodher Govindjee Madhowjee who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board.
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th June, 1921.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th June to the 6th July, 1921, both days inclusive.

B 559

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

SECOND CALL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors of this Company held on the 28th day of June, 1921, a CALL of Rs. 15 per share on the Ordinary Shares and Rs. 15 per share on the Preference Shares of this Company was made and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office of the Company on or before the 25th day of July, 1921, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum will be charged until payment.

The above CALL is made payable by such shareholders as are on the Company's Register on the 1st July, 1921.

By Order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.

Ismail Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort,
1st July, 1921.

C 9881

THE SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 27th July 1921, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, at "Canada Building," Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and duly Audited Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1921, and the Balance Sheet as at that date, of the Company.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible and other themselves for re-election, and
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th July to 6th August, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.

Canada Building,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 15th June, 1921.

C9867

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for conferring degrees, etc., will be held at the Royal Cowasji Jehangir Convocation Hall in the University on TUESDAY, the 16th August 1921, at 5.45 p.m.

2. Candidates entitled to degrees and diplomas of receiving the same on the occasion are required, under General Regulation No. 69, to send in their applications to me at once, the Registrar not later than 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 26th July, 1921. No special form of application is prescribed by the regulations, but it will be convenient to the University Office if candidates make their applications on Law's sheet of foolscap size paper. Receipt of such applications is not acknowledged.

3. Candidates who do not send in any applications, or whose applications are received after the expiry of the time specified above, will not be permitted to take their degrees at the Convocation.

4. Candidates who wish to receive their degrees in person are requested to be in attendance at the University Buildings at 4 p.m., punctually, on the Convocation day. They must provide themselves with gowns and hoods. The University has no gowns or hoods available for hire.

5. Candidates who desire to obtain admission to their degrees in absentia may do so on payment of a fee of Rs. 10. The fee must be remitted so as to reach the Registrar not later than the 26th July 1921.

6. No fee is levied from candidates who desire to receive their degrees in person.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay 27th June, 1921.

C8883

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, RAMKRISHNA DINANATH CHOWDHARI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, has agreed to mortgage to our clients the undermentioned property.

Any person having any claim by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise to the said property is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office 4, Hunuman Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 15 days from the date hereof otherwise the mortgage will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Mahim Pension and Tax land or cart forming portion of the Cart known as Gaiwadi together with the hut standing thereon, situate at Lady Jamsetji Road, Hasedi Tank, Dadar, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and two square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 188, New No. 3418, Old Survey No. 272, and New Survey No. 1/1430 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 188 (1) Street No. 543 and bounded as follows, on the East by the land of the said Narayan Janardan on the West by the cart of Soman Wades on the South by the public land and on the North by the property of Gangaram Pillai and others.

Dated this 30th day of June, 1921.

A. J. DESAI,
For Messrs. Dikshit Manekla & Co.,
Attorneys for the Mortgagee.

C8887

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Mr. S. R. HARPANHALLY, who was in our employ has left this Company's service and any one dealing with him on this Company's account will do so at his own risk.

Bombay, 29th June, 1921.
The Indian Lumber Saw Mill Co.,
ABRAHAM JOSEPH,
General Manager.
B 605

LOST OR MISLAID.

ONE SHARE CERTIFICATE of 5 Shares Nos. 12659/63 of the Standard Jute Company, Limited, in the name of Shr. Mohanlal Chaturdas of Bombay, has been LOST or MISLAID. Hence the public are informed not to deal with these Shares.

SHA MOHANLAL CHATURDAS.
C/o Messrs. Chhotalal Kothari & Co.,
No. 57, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
R676

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1921, of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 4th day of July, 1921, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Piracy, Treasonses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and things, had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Suppressions had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government. And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders of Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiff of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls Records, Inquisitions and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 13th day of June, 1921.

R. P. MILLER,
Sheriff of Bombay.
C 9710

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of LUHAR MULCHAND UMEDRAM, of Bombay, Luhar Hindu, Inhabitant, a Chevalman in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway's Workshop, residing at Parel, outside the Fort ..... deceased.

LAXMICHAND GANGARAM, of Bombay, Hindu, Inhabitant, a Chargeman, Carriage and Wagon workshop, Matunga in the G. I. P. Ry. residing at Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay, the constituted attorney of Hai Mirat and Hai Manek, widows of the above named ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-fourth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MADABAR,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. BOWERS.

The 24th day of June 1921.
Messrs. RUSTOMJI & GINWALA,
Petitioners Attorneys.
C9898

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. RICHARD AND READYMONEY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE STRONG MADE, BY ORDER 9 IRON SAFE WITH STAND.

Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 1st July at 2-30 p.m. (S. ST.) at 41 Esplanade Road at their Auction Room, the 9 very strong Iron Safes with Stand.

Safe will be on view.

RICHARD & READYMONEY,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st July, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY the 1st July 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Medical Stores Depot, Ballasis Road, opposite Byculla Club, the following goods:

A quantity of unserviceable stores, etc.

AUCTION SALE of Old Iron, Empty Casks, Carpet, Dutch Matting, Troop Gear, Scrap Cuttings, Electric Gear, Cooking Galleys, Seated Latrines, Galley Cover, Empty Bottles, Old Anchor, Lead, Iron Tanks, etc. etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 4th July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagon, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st July, 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

139, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred Victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred patanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 Grey Arab horse, quiet in harness.
1 rubber-tyred Landaulette.
1 Bay Waler Horse.
One 20 h.p. 4 Cylinder Overland Motor Car with magneto, 4 seater in good running order.
One Harley Davidson Motor Cycle with Side Car in good running order.
By order of the Eclipse Couch Works and on account of Messrs. Menon Haroon Noor Mahomed of Kalyan:—
1 Two-wheel Gig.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 3rd proximo, sell by Public Auction, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, by order of the owner, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land together with the building standing thereon, situate on Girgaum Back Road, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 140, New No. 1218, Old Survey No. 6 and New Survey No. 3/5410 and bounded on the East by property of Hassonalli Mulla Alibeally, on the West by a common passage and property of Thakker Narandas Tulsidas, on the South by a common passage and property of Tribhowandas Varjiwandas and on the South by Girgaum Back Road together with half the portions in the common passages described hereon on the North and West of the said property and the building is assessed under D Ward No. 1618 (1) and Street No. 6 and the said premises are now in the occupation of the Tenants tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Pandit and Co., Solicitors, at Medows Street, or to the undersigned.

SUIT NO. 2818 OF 1920.
Chotalal vs. Lalbhai.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 7th day of July 1921 sell by Public Auction at Fort Hotel Cumballa at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) one large loft containing about 2000 bags large and small assorted, tables and furniture containing sideboard, writing tables chairs and one typewriting office above will be on view 3 days before the sale. A deposite of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 1st July, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND PATRIOTIC PERFORMANCE.

THE ROYAL NATAK MANDLI

has consented to perform

THE NEW NATIONAL PLAY

"Sacho Sanyas"

For the benefit of the

TILAK SWARAJ FUND

and

KHILAFAT FUND.

on 7TH JULY, 1921.

under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha. Atiya Begum E. Rahimoon and Shreemati Avantikabai Gokhale will preside.

C9890

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

URVASHI

or the

NYMPH CELESTIAL

Adapted from KALIDAS

IN 5 REELS

Produced by BHARAT FILM MANUFACTURING Co.

PATHE GAZETTE
LATEST NEWS
OH PROMISE ME
COMIC
NEXT WEEK
GEORGE B. SEITZ
in
VELVET FINGERS
A PATHE SERIAL
TIME
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TWO NIGHTLY AT 6-30 & 9-45 p.m.

THRILLING TALE
OF SECRET SERVICE

"The Silver Greyhound"

"Around the Town," Topical and Cartoon.

LAST NIGHT!
LAST NIGHT!

'THE IDOL DANCER'

A thrilling and Thrilling Story, pronounced by many critics as one of the most remarkable productions of recent years.

AT THE

EMPIRE

TODAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

Direction MADAN THEATRES Ltd.

W. GRIFFITH

Presents his newest personally directed picture, finally taken in the Southern Seas

"IDOL DANCER"
"IDOL DANCER"
"IDOL DANCER"
"IDOL DANCER"
"IDOL DANCER"

ART—IVY—INTEREST SUPREME.

A EDUCATIONAL ATTRACTION.

The romance and adventure of a beautiful white waif strayed away among the cannibals, head-hunters and black birders of the South Seas.

SEE
THE BEAUTY OF A GODDESS.
THE GRACE OF A SIREN.
THE POWER OF A SAVAGE.
THE CONTENT OF EVE.
THE CHARM OF A CIRCE.
AND THE HEART OF GOLD.

She's the most fascinating screen personality.

THE EMPRESS

The Home for Thrilling Serials

TO-MORROW SATURDAY 2nd JULY

At 3-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE SERIAL
THE SERIAL

Pathe presents for the First Time

AN ASTOUNDING MYSTERY DRAMA

A Spirited Tale of Hairbreadth Adventures.

"THE PHANTOM FOE"
"THE PHANTOM FOE"
"THE PHANTOM FOE"
"THE PHANTOM FOE"
"THE PHANTOM FOE"

IN 15 CHAPTERS

A Serial Throbbing Mysteries and Sensational Surprises. Featuring

Beautiful

GRACE HANSEN

and

ROBERT GLAND

"THE PHANTOM FOE"

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in his Latest Comedy

BEFORE THE SCREEN

THE EMPRESS

DIRECTION MADAN THEATRES LTD

TONIGHT.

RUNNING THE SECOND WEEK STILL GOING STRONG.

TO-MORROW and 10 p.m.

"The Avatar"

Thrilling Reels.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE LAST DAY

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present to-day for the Last Time.

An extremely attractive two-fold bill—comprising of one English 4-Reel Drama and one glorious Indian Mythological 6-Reel Film

"Manhatten Madness"

An extremely powerful thrilling subject, featuring the famous

"Douglas Fairbanks"

and a Wonderful Indian Production

"Goverdhan-dhari"

Produced by the Hindustan Film Manufacturing Company.

Timing as usual.

WEST-END CINEMA

(Near Grant Road.)

THE LAST CHANCE!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present To-day for the Last time at their palatial Picture Maha!

Globe Cinema

(SANDHURST ROAD.)

an Indian Mythological Film of superb quality.

"Goverdhan-Dhari"

Produced by the Hindustan Film Manufacturing Company, depicting the miraculous events that happened during the childhood of

Shri-Krishna

Wonderful Photography showing sense-staggering scenes

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.

Four Shows To-day at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

GLOBE CINEMA.

(Sandhurst Road).

Starting To-morrow Saturday

A Mighty Serial of Science and Crime!

The Lurking Peril
The Lurking Peril
The Lurking Peril

FEATURING
GEORGE LARKIN
AND
ANNE LUTHER

GLOBE CINEMA

(SANDHURST ROAD).

A REMINDER

Dr. Brutell will show marvellous feats of hypnotisam and double X-ray to-morrow.

Where?
Cinema
Majestic

DON'T LET SIMILARITY

of

NAMES PUZZLE YOU

The only place for

VIKRANT-URVASI

IS

MAJESTIC

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CLERKS, strong in English with accounts and correspondence. Apply Treasurer, broad Gauge B. B. & C. I. Ry., Bombay. R666
A

WANTED—A INSURANCE CLERK, Parsee or Native Christian, with not less than 10 years' experience of Fire Insurance business. Apply Box No. 5059, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C9890
A

WANTED.—By European firm, an experienced CLERK for Book-keeping and and general correspondence. Send application to Box No. 5060, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 673
A

WANTED—APPLICATIONS are invited for Professorships of English and History in Tilak Mahavidyalaya, The National College of Poona. Applicants should send their applications with testimonials and conditions of pay to the SECRETARY.
A C9889

SALESMAN WANTED—For Woollen goods by an importing house. Those connected with the Jackeria Masjid Market preferred. Apply stating salary required to Box No. 5041, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R 622
A

WANTED—Indoor and outdoor stag on reasonable remuneration. State age experience, education, financial position lowest acceptable salary to SECRETAR NATIONAL PUBLICITY Ltd., Houz Qazi, Delhi. R632
A

WANTED by a large British Publishing Company in Basrah. One PROOF READER, twelve COMPOSITORS, two DISTRIBUTORS. Good pay for suitable men. Interview in Bombay. Apply in first instance to Box No. 5057, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 9877
A

WANTED—SMART MEN to work a new scheme with Rs. 3 only as capital and earn handsome livelihood. Easy and legitimate. Rupees roll in. Secret and complete instructions Rs. 1/8 only per M. O. No. V. P. "GOOD LUCK" BUREAU, Nagpur City. C 9876
A

WANTED for the International Ayurvedic Company, Ltd., Delhi, respectable, well-connected gentleman to sell shares. Work guaranteed. Pay Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty), with future prospects. Cash security Rs. 5,000. For final settlement communicate with Dr. D. R. VARMA, Managing Director. C9648
A

WANTED.—An experienced ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for an Indian State to take charge of electric power houses and instalations and telephone and motor car Departments. Salary Rs. 150 to 200 per mensem. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 5062, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle." R 672
A

WANTED at once for service in Persia, Indian Doctor, with registrable British qualifications. Period of engagement six months in first instance with probable extension. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem, with up to Rs. 100 per month, with free quarters. First class man. Apply Box No. 5050 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R9864
A

WANTED—ASSISTANT MATHETICS MASTER, either M.A. or B.A., L. T. pay Rs. 100—10—200, or graduate, pay Rs. 75—5—90—6—150, with gratuity. Experienced teachers preferred. Must be prepared to join by 15th July, 1921. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, Sir Pratap High School, Jodhpur, Rajputana. R679
A

WANTED A Best Ladies and Gents GOANESE CUTTER for a high class Tailoring Workshop in Amritsar. Experienced men need apply. Good salary for a good cutter. Apply with copies of testimonials and certificate and send photo if possible, to Box No. 5031, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 677

WANTED—LIBRARIAN for Bombay University, who must be a person with knowledge of cataloguing and classification of books according to the Dewey system and with experience of Library work and extensive knowledge of books. Salary Rs. 250—20—350. Apply not later than 25th July to the undersigned. FARDUNJI M. DASTUR, University Registrar. C9892
A

WANTED—An experienced MANAGER, who has worked in a sugar factory for "Padranna Raj Krishna Sugar Works. Educational qualifications will also be taken into consideration. B.Sc. man will have preference. Applicants must come to the undersigned with testimonials stating terms—THE MANAGING DIRECTOR of the Padranna Raj Krishna Sugar Works, Padranna, Gorakhpore. C9874
A

WANTED for The National Muslim University, Aligarh, a PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH, a professor of Economics and Lecturers in political Science, Physics and Biology. Only gentlemen with distinguished academic careers and previous experience need apply. Please mention minimum remuneration acceptable. Apply to—The PRINCIPAL, National Muslim University, Aligarh. C 9850
A

WANTED for the National College Burma, One PROFESSOR and One LECTURER each for English, History, Political Economy, Science, and Economics and Mathematics. One Professor and two Lecturers for Chemistry and Physics one Lecturer each for Education, Commerce, and Industry, Mining Engineering. Applications stating qualifications and Pay required must reach undersigned within 30th June, MAUNG GYEE PRESIDENT, National Education Council, 49, Sule-Pagoda Road, Rangoon, C9766
A

WANTED AT ONCE—AT ALLAHABAD—For the office of the General Secretary Indian National Congress,—(1) A competent ACCOUNTANT, well-versed in the English and Mahajani systems of Accounts with a fair knowledge of Devanagri. (2) A STENO TYPIST in good practice both in Shorthand and Typing. (3) An ordinary TYPIST with working knowledge of Devanagri and Urdu. (4) An experienced CLERK trained in compiling statistics. Salary according to qualifications. Apply immediately enclosing testimonials. (Typists to mention specially the speed at which they can work) and stating terms to THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY, Indian National Congress, Anand Bhawan, ALLAHABAD. R9824
A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A QUALIFIED DOCTOR of 12 years' standing with Civil and Military experience in large hospitals both in India and the BRITISH Isles is willing to take up an appointment either in a hospital or any other body. Apply Box No. 5066, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 9897
E

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A HINDU gentleman, B.A., LL.B., having very good social and official position would prefer giving up good service and joining some Raja, Maharaja or Merchant Prince as Secretary or General Assistant or go to foreign countries as companion, can take general charge of any concern. Healthy and strong. All-round sound business capacity. Apply Box No. 5056, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R658
B

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—BLOCKS for Hindus only at 131 Khetwadi Main Road, Gnia Building. Rent Rs. 200 and Rs. 190.
C R653

TO LET—At Santa Cruz, six minutes walk from station three blocks two rooms each Rs. 40 each. Two blocks five rooms each Rs. 100 each. Apply MANAGER HINDOOSTAN, LTD., Bank Street, Fort. R 621
C

TO LET—LARGE GODOWNS in central position of Docks and Railway Goods Yards. Apply Box No. 5043, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R623
C

FIVE ROOMS with Bath and W. C. attached for a single family, near Tardeo Bridge on Sleater Road opposite Grant Road yard. Rent limit Rs. 250 per month. Apply to A. N. RAJPURKAR, 40 Medows Street, Fort. C9639
C

SPACIOUS, FIRST FLOOR FLAT, 5 rooms, very large hall, 2 terraces and surrounding gallery. Electric fans and lights, W. C., Very quiet respectable locality. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. Apply Box No. 5058, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R6669
C R 669

BOARD AND APARTMENTS

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S GUILD—An upto date boarding and lodging Inst., under experienced management starting from 1st July. Terms Rs. 45 only to avoid disappointment. Apply sharp to CLIFFORD BARRETTO, Pereira Building, Sleater Road, Grant Road, Bombay. R 646
E

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

TO BE GIVEN ON LONG LEASE.—A piece of land with building thereon having a large frontage with shops on tramway near Parsi Statue and very useful for a factory. Terms reasonable. Apply Box No. 5045, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R633
G

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NEW NEW OVERLAND 4 CARS to clear [illegible] delivery at 9% Easy Payment System. Apply for [illegible] at BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 9689
J A

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—AMERICAN STEAM ENGINE for 50, gins. Sole Agents of above should apply to B. P. SAOJI, FACTORIES, Malkapur (Berar). R660
K

BOOKS & STAMPS.

WANTED—Ambitious young men apply for our free book "BE YOUR OWN MASTER" post free. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, RAJKOT. L629

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW SESSION OF DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE has commenced. Enrolments for the senior Commercial, specialized Banking and Government Diploma in Accountancy are proceeding. Apply immediately for prospectus: GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street, Fort. R 642
M

WANTED—A HEADMASTER for the Sangli High School; an M.A., strong in English and Sanskrit will have a preference. Salary according to qualifications. Applications for the same will be received up to the 15th July next. A. G. PARANJPE, B.A., Dy. Edl. Inspector, Sangli. Sangli, 23rd June 1921. C9829
M

WANTED—TEACHERS for the Sangli and Shahapur High Schools, M.A.'s and B.A.'s with languages, Mathematics, or Science as the special subjects will be preferred. Pay from Rs. 65 rising to Rs. 115 for M.A.'s. Pay from Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 100 for B.A.'s. Special allowance for special qualifications. Apply before the end of July next. A. G. PARANJPE, B.A., Dy Edl Inspector, Sangli 23rd June, 1921. C9830
M

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

BUILDING MATERIALS, second-hand required suitable for servants' chawl of forty rooms in Poona, viz., Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Timber Scantlings, Doors and Windows and Roofing Tiles. Delivery in Poona or Bombay. Apply Box No. 5047, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R637
P

FINANCIAL.

REQUIRED—FINANCIER with Rs. 50,000 for Cotton Commission business. Sure return about 20 per cent. Good references. Apply Box No. 5053, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R651
R

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

BEST GHEE FOR SALE. Rich, pure and excellent Kathiawar Ghee packed in hermetically Sealed tins will be sent to any address post free; 1 lb tin at Re 1/2; 2 lb tin at Rs. 2/2; 3 lb tin at Rs. 3/3; 5 lb tin at Rs. 5; 4 lb Sample tin at 0/4. All orders promptly executed. Write to the Kathiawar Dairy Coy., Rajkot, Wanted agents on commission and salary. Terms liberal. 671
A

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF 2 CASES WOOLLEN SUITINGS AND 1 CASE ARTIFICIAL FANCY SILK.

Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 6th July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their sale Rooms the following.

By order of the Bank concerned.

1 case 10 pieces Woollen suitings 56in. by 30¼ yards.
1 case 10 pieces Woollen suitings 56in. by 30¼ yds.
1 case artificial fancy silk 17 pieces 38in. by 787 yds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the buyers.

SALE OF 1 CASE SILVER TOOTHPICKS AND 1. CASE POLISHING CLOTHS "SELVYT."

Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 6th July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at their sale Rooms the following.

By order of the Bank concerned.

1 case silver toothpicks No. 1 by 25½ doz.; No. 2 by 25½ doz.; No. 3 by 5 doz.
1 case Polishing cloths known "Selvyt" Brand Gross 4 3/4.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the buyers.

By order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores sale of Mosquito Netting Flannel.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores sell by Public Auction on Tuesday 5th July, 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Parel Store Depot (Howard and Bullough Mills) the following:—

About a lot Mosquito Netting 12,000 yds. damaged.
About a lot Flannel 1500 yds.
About a lot Tasselled caps 232 Nos.
About a lot Forged caps 56.000 Nos.
And 1000 wooden boxes, rope, twine, cork, helmets, cotton stuffing, screens, shoes, waste paper and scrap iron etc.

Cash will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the buyers and goods must be removed immediately after the sale

Bombay, 1st July, 1921.

IMPORTANT TO METAL MERCHANTS.

SALE OF TIN SHEETS AND HOOP IRON.

By order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus, Government Stores.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, No. 21, Medows Street, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 1st July, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

50 cases Tin Sheets 20 by 14.
650 cwts. Hoop Iron 1in. by 18.
750 cwts. Hoop Iron 1in. by 18.
227 cwts. Hoop Iron 1in. by 18.

Goods are on view at Haji Bunder, Sewri, and sample can be seen at undersigned office before the day of sale.

[illegible] per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balance shall be paid within seven days and goods must be removed from Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewri.

Auction will begin at 3 p.m. punctually (S. T.).

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st July, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 621.

THE GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE INVESTORS.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MATARPAKHADY ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor and on account and at the risk of Mr. Haji Rahimtulla Hajee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July, 1921, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the property hereunder described.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Matarpakhady Road without the Fort in the city of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring (250) two hundred and fift square yards as mentioned in the title deeds, but (214) two hundred and fourteen square yards or thereabouts as found on actual survey registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3695 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 5865 and Street. No. 62 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of John Mirian Lopes on or towards the South and East by Matarpakhadi Road and on or towards the West by the property of McCallo De Souza.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, at their office in No. 12-16 Oak Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THORN LAUNCH.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 16th July, 1921 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Messrs. H. J. Dixon and Co., works at Magagone Road near Tram Terminus the well-known Launch "Thorn" of Composite body, 50 H. P., 35 ft. long, 8½ ft. Breadth, 6 ft. deep, 4½ ft. draught. Thorny croft engine. Property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 2409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF DENTAL OUTFIT, TELESCOPIC OPERATING CHAIR, DENTAL ENGINES, OPERATING APPLIANCES, WORKROOM APPLIANCES ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of July, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort entire dental room outfit etc of a retired European dental surgeon of Madras comprising telescopic operation ad justable chair, side wheel dental engines, dental instruments operating appliances, workroom appliances, gold rolling machines, lathes, sterilizers, Hypodermic Syringes, extracting forceps, root elevators tweezers, scalers, cutters, etc too numerous to detail.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st July, 1921.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 7th of July, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the premises the undermentioned very valuable property under instructions from the second mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Narmadashanker Hurjivan Joshi and by virtue of and in exercise of power of sale reserved to the said second mortgagee under the indenture of second mortgage dated the 14th day of July, 1920, and made between the mortgagor—Narmadashanker Hurjivan Joshi of the one part and the second mortgagee of the other part, subject to the encumbrances created by and the mortgage debt secured by the equitable mortgage dated the 13th day of March, 1920, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the Universal Trading Co., Ltd., of the other part:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and Tax land together with the messuage or dwelling house buildings and stables standing thereon situate at Girgaum Road without the Fort of Bombay containing formerly by admeasurement 2,856 square yards or thereabouts and now measuring 2,520 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 45, New No. 303, Old Survey No. 111 and New Survey No. 3109 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward Nos. 2257—2266 and Street Nos., 4361 and 2 to 9 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Girgaum Road on or towards the West by the Oart of Mahomed Alli Bin Mahomed Husein Rogar on or towards the North by the property of Munchershaw Aderji Nullwalla and others and Carell Wadi Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Naranji Dawakadas.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the Messrs. Purmanand and Clubwalla, Attorneys for the Second Mortgagees at their office No. 11, Hummam Street, Fort, or of the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 10 TONS TEAK SQUARES.

On MONDAY, the 4th instant at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Bhagwandas Netram and on account and at the risk of Seth Valleymahomed Joosab.

About 10 tons. teak squares B. R. No. 1.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 295 TONS RANGOON, MOULMIEN TEAK SQUARES.

On MONDAY, the 4th instant at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell, by Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Ganpatrai Rukmanand.

About 50 Tons selected teak squar T. D. F. 15 feet and upwards.
About 20 tons Teak squares and Ganderi A. B. Foucar.
About 25 tons Steel selected teak squares 12 feet and upwards.
About 75 tons Wallace second class teak squares.
About 125 tons Moulmien First Class Teak Squares and Ganderi.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st July, 1921.

THE COMPLAINT

from which you probably suffer most is Indigestion. As the possession of good digestive powers is almost a guarantee of excellent general health, you should never allow indigestion in any form to continue, or it will go from bad to worse. It is essential without delay to seek

THE REMEDY

and fortunately you have not far to go. Beecham's Pills, which are almost at your door, will in all probability prove a perfect medicine for you and relieve you of all such troubles as biliousness nausea, pain after eating, weak stomach, impaired appetite, constipation and the resulting evils of run down health and depression of spirits. There is good reason for the popularity of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Prepared only by

THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lanc.

Sold everywhere

In boxes. Prices : As. 8, As. 12, and Rs. 2 3

A WONDERFUL CURE FOR

HYDROCELE AND AK-SHIRA.

It effects an appreciable relief in a fore-night and complete cure in a month. Reward claimed on cure. Write with a half anna stamp to—

KABIRAJ K. K. SEN GUPTA.
20, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. B.

The Bombay Chronicle

OUR SHORT CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR short Advertisement Columns are specially meant for the benefit and convenience of our readers. Accordingly the rates have been fixed very low to enable private individuals to make extensive use of them for all practical purposes and thereby save a lot of worry and trouble.

An Everyday Necessity. IF you want a clerk, an engineer, a doctor, a legal adviser, a secretary, a cook or a khitmutgar just advertise in a few short lines for a few days and you will be able to make your selection from a wide field in a very short time without subjecting yourself to obligation to other people.

The Housing Problem. IF you want a room, apartment, flat or a house the classified short advertisement column will help you to secure one without difficulty. Similarly those who have any such to spare can as well secure tenants or boarders through advertising what they have to offer.

Your Own Master. IF you desire not to disclose your identity you should advertise through our "Box" system which is specially meant to help business without necessitating the advertiser to unavoidable onslaughts from middle-men and interlopers.

No Middlemen MANY gentlemen are averse to appear in print in advertisements: traders and merchants sometime use the "Box" system when they do not want to be worried with vexatious enquiries from all possible quarters but who want to know the parties themselves and make a free selection uninfluenced by any consideration.

Special service. THE replies to Box advertisements received are all sorted out in our office and despatched daiiy at our own cost but those who desire special deliveries should arrange with the office for the special service on payment of a small charge which is a very nominal sum or arrange to obtain to receive the replies direct from the "Chronicle" office.

As Interesting as News. THE classified short advertisements have in themselves an importance which equal the interest taken for the news columns. While the news keep you informed of the affairs of the world, the short advertisement columns afford you an opportunity to pick up and secure things for your everyday life to your advantage—and who knows not—at a bargain price as well? There is nothing like publicity.

Advantages. IN these days of pre-occupation, and struggle for life people can ill afford to wait and waste time for getting informations *re* their particular subject of interest. Competition is so keen and the struggle for existence so widespread that we all want things handy and cannot afford to wait on the sweet will or convenience of others. This is a necessity. To disseminate such information public should make a very liberal use of our short advertisement columns for any information they want and we assure them that such advertisements will always appear in their proper places.

For particulars apply to the Manager.

The Bombay Chronicle

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 30.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July-August at Rs. 324 and after declining to Rs. 322¼ advanced till Rs. 325½ which was the rate at 3 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 326. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 325½ and after advancing to Rs. 328 closed at Rs. 327.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday. Japan Shippers and Local millwalas were poor buyers. Sellers were anxious to reduce their stocks but the inquiry was limited to high class cotton only.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

			1921
Fully Good Broach	July		
" " Bengal	July		249
" "	Septem		263
Fine Comra	July		311
" "	Septembe		328

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

						June 1921
F. G. Broa						326
Fully Good						247
Fully Good						256
Fine Comra						311
" "						327

Description					June, 1921	
M.G. Bengal					Closed	Close
M.G. Comra					251	234
M.G. Central					293	—
M.G. Central		1	3:8	338	323	—
M.G. Central	No.	2	333	326	308	—
M.G. Broach				332	322	307
Southerns 7			—	—	340	330

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 29th June 1921.

Cotton		8,057	Bales
Wheat		7,560	Qrs.
Linseed		9,745	"
Rape, etc.		183	"
Gingellyseed		500	"
Poppyseed		169	"
Groundnuts		469	"
Castorseed		Nil	"
Rice		2,147	"
Myrabolams		Nil	"
Cottonseed		3616	"
Mowraseed		Nil	"
Gram		3477	"
Jowar		154	"
Masur		Nil	"
Barley		599	"
Bajra		6631	"
Coal		1291	Tons.

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

30th June, 1921.

		Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass		3/4	83	8	0
Do.		1	83	0	0
Do.		1 1/4	85	0	0
Do.		1 1/2	85	0	0
Do.		1 3/4	90	0	0
Do.		2	92	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 30th June, 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	83	8	0
Do.	1	91	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	100	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	100	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	100	0	0
Do.	2	92	0	0
Japanese Copper Sh		25	3	0
Panch ahs Joist		89	2	0
Copper English Bar		38	0	0
Brass-Bars		83	0	0
Lead				

OLD SAFETY RAZOR BLADE.

We resharpen Gillette, Clemak, Auto Dusham, etc., Blades, keen as new at Re. 1-2 doz. Under six, As. 2 each. For 100 shaves from 1 Gillette Bladeuse "Twinplex" Stroper, Rs. 15 each. All Post free. MATHEWS Co., 28, Medows St. (Opp. Cornaglia), Bombay.

FRESH STOCK

Received of Primus and Optimus Stoves Dr Mallick's Patent Ic-Mic cookers. Criterion and Enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves, Electric Stoves and Irons. Repairs of all kinds of Stoves and Lamps undertaken.

D.D. Postwalla & Co.

275, Hornby Road, FORT.

KATOL

The Best Insecticide Ans. 11 per tin.

JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations.

Bazar Rates

6 30 p. m. 30th June, 1921.

	Bazar Terms		
Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 —	70	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 30	70	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla —	72	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi —	12	0	0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore —	12	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore —	12	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold — —	15	0	0
Linseed, Brown Thin — —	13	12	0
Teaseed, White 85-15 — —	80	0	0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25 — —	75	0	0
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50 — —	70	0	0
Teaseed, Black — —	60	0	0
Poppyseed, White — —	15	0	0
Groundnuts — — —	70	0	0
Mowraseed — — —	7	12	0
Barley — — —	40	0	0
Castorseed — — —	50	0	0
Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April May — —			—
Wheat June-July — —			—
Wheat Sept. — —	10	5	0
Wheat Oct.-Nov. — —			—
Linseed May — —			—
Linseed Sept. — —	16	14	0
Linseed Dec. — —			—
Rapeseed April-May — —			—
Rapeseed June-July — —			—
Teaseed Gajar 85-15 Dec. Jan.			—
Teaseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.			—
Teaseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.			—

MONEY AND SHARES MARKET.

Bombay, June 30.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 31-5-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 94-0-0

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/3 13/32 d.
D. D. on London 1/3 7/16.
D. D. on Paris Frcs. 290.
3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 320.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 199.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 192.
American Cross rate $3.76.
London Silver spot D. 35 5/8 d.
London Silver forward D. 35½ d.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 87.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-21 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 76.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 96-8.
3½ per cent. Paper 59.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.

SHARES.

The market closed strong.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2300, By. Cotton 1190, By. Dyeing 1725 xrt., Century 1140, Cent. India 4150, Colaba Land 2770, Crescent 715, Currimbhoy 1810, David 1590, Farxulbhoy 1525, Finlay 1060, Ind. Bleaching 180 xd., Ind. Malwa 710, Kasturchand 1450, Kohinoor 3185, New Great 910, Pearls, 1210. Phoenix 1130, Shapurji 410, Simplex 805, Swan 1160, Swadeshi 4675, Tata Mill 1650.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 680, By. Burma 560, By. Burma N. I. 170 pr, Bt. Burma Petrol 15/8, By. Steam 305, By. Tramway 130, Bundi Cement 38 xd., Ind. Cement 345 xd., Katni Ord 285, Katni Defd 1390, New India Ins. 1 dis, Shivrajpur 31, Tata Ord 112/8, Tata Defd 640, Tata Hydro 970, Tata Oil 80, Tata Bank 22, Scindia Steam 11/8.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.

The Market is very dull and lifeless with little enquiry. Rates remain unchanged.

Bookings reported are, 2000 Tons Jute/Linseed to the Continent June/July shipment by the Clan Line.

Rates are:—

Calcutta to—London, Liverpool, Dundee (Less 10 per cent. not exceeding s. 5 per ton).
Jute per 50 c.ft. S. 45.
Cotton per 50 c. ft. 45.
Linseed per 20 cwt. 45.
Gunnies per 50 c. ft. 50.
Hides per 50 c. ft. 50.
Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg.
Jute per 50 c. ft. S. 35.
Hides per 50 c. ft. 35.
Linseed per 20 cwt. 35.
Gunnies per 50 c. ft. 40.
Dunkirk (Less 5 per cent. rebate).
Jute per 50 c. ft. S. 45.
Linseed per 20 cwt. 45.
Gunnies per 50 c. ft. 40.
Boston, New York.
Philadelphia (s. 5 extra up to 500 T.)
Jute Gunnies per 40 c. ft. S. 40.
Shellac per 40 c. ft. 40.

CALCUTTA COAL FREIGHT MARKET.

The market is dull with an easier turn in rates. Shippers are holding the few July export licenses which have been issued show no anxiety to take up tonnage, in anticipation of cheaper rates.

No fixtures have been reported.
Nominal rates for July are—
Karachi, Rs. 16 to 16/8.
Bombay, 15/8.
Colombo, 11.
Madras, 9/8.
Rangoon, 9/8.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 29.

Market for jute shares ruled quiet without much business passing. Coal shares were in demand but business was difficult to put through owing to scarcity of sellers. In miscellaneous section there was no special feature of interest Dunbar Cotton was steady at about Rs. 405. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal Burrakur 52/4, Govindpur 21/12.
Jute:—Craig 6/4, Empire 47/8, Gourepore 628, Howrah 33/12, Hooghly 67/8, Magna 34, Standard 341.
Tea:—Bishnauth 10.
Miscellaneous:—Automatic Tools 5/6, Bankura Damodar Railway 48, Dunbar Cotton 405, Ganges Rope 211/8, Hume Pipes 9/2, Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1020, Indo-Burmah Tin 6, Kesoram Cotton 14/2, Marshall Sons (India) 7/14, Premier Soap 9/12, Spences Hotel 12.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 58/6 and small lots at 58/10. War bonds (short loans) 100/4, 1925 100/4 and 1928 100/6 per cent.

The Exchange bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and eleven thirtytwo pence, and Demand Bills one shilling three and three-eights pence.

CASE ABOUT STEAMERS' PASSENGER CERTIFICATE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur, Chunnilal Setalvad, Mr. John Munster of the Port Officer's Staff, prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, Mr. T. S. Machado, Secretary, the Indian Cooperative Navigation and Trading Company, owners of the Steamship Sanfrancisco Xavier, and Mr. Nizamuddin Ibrahim, Master of the steamer, with infringing Sections 9 and 31 of the Native Passengers' Ship Act in as much as that they allowed the steamer to take voyage from Bombay with passangers without a certificate as required by Section 9.

Mr. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case are that the steamer possessed a certificate which was issued on the 14th of September 1920, and expired on the 31st of May last. On the latter date the steamer left Bombay for Goa and from there she started on the 1st of June and after touching Vizyadurg, and Ratnagiri both British Ports, and taking about 220 passengers came back to Bombay at 12-20 p.m. on June 2.

The defence was that the trip from Bombay to Goa and back constituted one voyage supposed to last for 3 days and therefore no offence has been committed as the vessel had left on the 31st day of May.

The case has been adjourned to 1st July, for argument on the point.

SUICIDE BY OPIUM POISONING

SEQUEL TO DOMESTIC QUARRELS.

A regretable incident resulting from domestic quarrels took place on Monday in a Bene Israel family, residing at Sankli Street. It appeared that one Mozes Solomon, aged thirty could not agree with his mother on certain family affairs and so he began to live separately for the last five months. But his mother who lived in the same building, often used to quarrel with his wife and himself. Some eight days ago he once told his wife that he thought it was better to put an end to his life than to quarrel every day with his mother. On Monday morning he sent for some betel leaves and his wife brought them. He then fastened the door of the room from inside and offered opium in a betel leaf to his wife and asked her to swallow it. She first refused to do that but when he assaulted her she took it. She then brought her child and began to cry when her brother-in-law came. Mozes was now lying on a bed. She told her brother-in-law that they both had taken opium. A doctor was sent for, who got the same removed to the J. J. Hospital where Mozes died of opium poisoning.

At an inquest held on his body the jury returned a verdict of suicide by opium poisoning.

ENQUIRY OVER COLLAPSE OF A BUILDING

At the Coroner's Court Mr. A. R. King, the local Coroner, yesterday, resumed further enquiry into the circumstances regarding the death of Shanker Babli, Krishna Hari, Ranchod Jiva and Hari Pawla the four persons, who were crushed under debris when a portion of a concrete building under construction, at Goa Street, collapsed on the 22nd instant.

Superintendent Carter led the evidence while Mr F. D. Kanga, pleader, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Messrs Gammon and Co. Contractors.

Further evidence recorded by the jury showed that on the day of the accident there were two concrete columns in front of the building on the top of which was a concrete beam running in front. In the middle of the building there were two columns or pillars on which was a beam and there were similar columns and beams right through the building. There were two columns which ran from the front to the back of the building. Nobody could say which part of the building first collapsed.

Enquiries have been again adjourned.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

The total mortality of the city for the last week, viz., 739 was 13 less than in the preceeding week; the death-rate registered was 39.23. The figures for the 26th week of 1920 were mortality 641 and death-rate 34.03; those for the week during the preceding quinquennium 1916-20) were mortality 738 and the death-rate 39.18.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 12 and that from diseases of the espiratory System 325 against 19 and 305 espectively in the preceding week. One notification of Influenzal Penumonia was received uring the week. Of the total deaths, 202 were among infants under one year of age. 22 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week, Smallpox caused 5 attacks and 4 deaths and Plague 7 attacks and 7 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 320 against 317 in the 26th week of 1920 and 344 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1916-20).

At a meeting of the Mysore Legislative Council the Dewan presiding, Budget discussion continued throughout Wednesday, the chief feature being controversy of the Miller Committee's Report.

done by the members of the Sadhakasram from May 1 to June 15, 1921:—

In the previous quarterly report, a summary was given of the work done by the members up to 31st April, 1921, since then we have been steadily taking up the work in the districts and the city of Bombay. In the Ashram we have taken up the weaving branch in right earnest. Five looms are now in working order and a systematic course in weaving is laid down and we admit outsiders also to the weaving class on a payment of a fee of Rs. 25 for the term with the boarding charges, for those to whom the Ashram has to provide, boarding and lodging. It is hoped to develop this branch so that it may cope with the yarn that will be sent to us from outside. We are also supplying spinning wheels for there is a constant demand. Six outsiders have been receiving training in the Ashram.

As regards agriculture, we were fairly successful as we raised a fine crop of Mucca in spite of scarcity of water. No where near Bombay has this crop been produced in the hot season. A few other vegetables were also raised. This produce was utilised by the Ashram as food and the excess was sold in the bazaar. The Mucca stalks did not find purchasers in the market of Andheri. We have a fairly big programme for the monsoon cultivation.

WORK OF RESPECTIVE SADHAKS.

We were not successful in attracting distinguished visitors from outside as all the political leaders have been very busy in connection with the all-absorbing programme. Our own humble contributions may be briefly stated:—

Sadhakas Dholakia, Venkatram, Mazmudar, and Subrahmanyam were in Bombay specially engaged in carrying the spinning propaganda, in this busy city. Sadhak Dholakia has been taken up in the committee which looks after spinning organisation. And whenever possible he does collection also.

Sadhak Venkatram is working as an assistant secretary in the Girgaum District Congress Committee.

Sadhak Vaidya, Kale and a new Sadhak Dadpe have been working in the suburbs of Bombay.

Sadhak Kane did useful work in Santa Cruz in carrying on the class and later on the went to Bhavnagar and surrounding villages and did Swarajya-fund collection and enlisted members for the Congress and conducted a spinning class. He also did temperance work and started also there a gymnastic school.

Sadhak Chandrabhau Sharma visited the Rajputana tract near Jaipur and found a large producing centre of beautiful and pure Swadeshi cloth. The Ashram intends to push this cloth into the Bombay market and thus encourage a long established spinning and weaving industry.

Sadhak Nansi helped Sharma in purchases and also did some work in Andheri in a spinning class.

De Costa Vir worked some time in Bandra and Andheri among the Christian population and then left the Ashram.

Sadhak Kshirsagar has devoted himself in a really self-sacrificing spirit to agriculture. About 10 or 12 men are to be kept at the Ashram to carry on weaving and to attend to cooking and other household duties. This latter expense is quite essential if we want to make our Sadhakas self-sufficing and self-reliant teachers in villages.

Sadhak Bhagwat attended to correspondence and did some weaving, agriculture and worked in neighbouring village of Marole.

Sadhak Reghe is in charge of weaving and attends to other duties in connection with the Ashram.

Sadhak Kale comes from the well-known Jummadada gymnastic institute of Baroda. He trains the Sadhakas in physical culture and also does Congress work in the neighbourhood. His performances have been greatly appreciated by visitors.

Sadhak Ratilal Shah is responsible for stores and provisions at the Ashram. He had to be taken back owing to his bad health.

Sadhak Reghe has a great aptitude for mechanics and is therefore kept in charge of the weaving department. He has already made some models of automatic looms.

Of the four men working under the Kapadwanj Congress Committee Sadhaks Bhadsavle and Saladkar are entrusted with the work of organising a new national school at Kapadwanj.

Sadhak Motabhai Shah is organising a spinning class at Mahudha.

Sadhak Mehta was kept at Kathlal but had to be sent to his native place owing to illness.

Sadhakas Koturkar and Kashikar continued working at Bhiwandi.

Sadhak K. G. Pandit did very good work in starting 15 village committees and 15 social service leagues besides doing the work of enlisting members for Congress and collecting money for Tilak Swarajya Fund.

Sadhak Okhade is conducting Sangar National School and is also learning weaving.

Sadhak Shaikh is working at Sirsi under a local committee.

Sadhak Wagle is working at Karwar and Sadhak Padbidri has gone out to Mangalore.

Sadhak Rao has started a village school where instruction is given in elementary agriculture and commerce.

Other Sadhakas have not sent in their reports. Four Sadhaks have left the Ashram owing to various causes. The fact shows that we have yet to acquire the habit of patient work, steady application and strong desire to work under adverse conditions.

New Members:—Gopal, Venkatram and Surya Narayan have recently joined and are taking their training at the Ashram.

A DEATH IN THE ASHRAM.

At this early stage of our communal life we have met with a great misfortune. Sadhak Tryambak Shanker Gandhi was carried away by the fell disease of cholera on the 25th of May last at Dewas where he had

the Ash
He was
s, unas-
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for his
country and he died in full faith of that Swarajya which he expected to realize within the time-limit given by Mahatmaji. In his memory a fast was observed in the Ashram on the 24th of June, the day of his first monthly Shradha.

During this period we have been deprived of the valuable services of Prof. Bhansali who had to remove to Bombay on account of the monsoon. We however hope to have his valuable assistance whenever he gets time to visit the Ashram. His place, however has been ably filled by Prof. Taljarilal, late research scholar of the Allahabad University. He is appointed professor of social economics in National College at Bombay and has volunteered to take up Urdu classes and give general information to the Sadhakas on all current problems affecting India. We expect to derive great benefit from his stay here.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hrs. to 8 a. m. of 27-6-21.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to 29th 1919.		1920.	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0	11	26	72	15	88
Fort (St. Gs. Hpl.)	0	01	25	09	18	47
Esplanade (Gok. Tej Hospital —	0	13	22	18	18	58
Byculla (J. J. Hpl.)	0	03	19	41	19	66
Kemp & Co. (C. Hill		—		—		—

8	13	3	81	9	81	
10	06					

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th June, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.		29.749
Temperature of Air — degrees		83 9
Wet Bulb Thermometer — "		78 0
Dew Point — "		75 9
Relative humidity of Air		0 77
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		7 4
Maximum temperature of Air degrees		89 1
Minimum do do		80 4
General direction of Wind From Midnight to Midnight		W.
Movement of Wind do.	miles	113
Fall of Rain	inches	0.00
Total fall during month	"	26 72
do. year		
Additional fall from 10 am of 29th to 10 am of 30th		0 04

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Wednesday	6th July	0 2a	30 1

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Wednesday	6th July	m5 19	14 0
		6 1fa	17 3

At the Patna High Court on June 29th Justice Jwala Prasad took his seat as Acting Chief Justice in the place of Sir Dawson Miller on leave owing to ill-health. Congratulatory speeches were made by Mr. Manuk on behalf of the English Bar and Mr. Tahir on behalf of the Vakils. Justice Jwala Prasad made a suitable reply regretting the ill-health of Sir Dawson and expressing hope of his early recovery.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Extraordinary, June 30th.)

[illegible] from the 1st March 1921, [illegible] Mr. N. S. Lokur and Chunilal Mahadeo Mr. V. Bose and Chunilal Mahadeo to act as Assistant Judges in the four listed appointments sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the members of the Bombay Civil Service.

With effect from the 1st March 1921, two temporary appointments of Assistant Judges on Rs. 600 per mensem each, for a period of twelve months, and the following appointments are made:—Mr. Dadiba K. Mehta to hold one of the temporary appointments and to continue to do duty as Joint Judge at Ahmedabad. Mr. N. B. Deshmukh to hold the other of the temporary appointments and to continue to do duty as Assistant Judge at Dhulia.

For the temporary appointment of Assistant Judge, on Rs. 600 per mensem for the period from the 1st to the 21st March 1921, both days inclusive Mr. N. S. Lokur is appointed.

It is notified that Mr. T. R. Kotwal was appointed to act as Assistant Judge, vice Mr. C. N. Mehta, from the 1st to the 21st March 1921, both days inclusive, that Mr. D. A. Inguni was appointed to act as Assistant Judge, vice Mr. G. K. Kale, from the 1st March to the 14th April 1921, both days inclusive, and that Mr. J. N. Kale was appointed to act as Assistant Judge, vice Mr. J. A. Saldanha on leave, from the 1st to the 13th March 1921, both days inclusive.

Government Notification granting Mr. S. A. Gupte, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Rimpalgaon, privilege leave on full pay for twenty-seven days and appointing Mr. D. V. Desmukh in his stead is cancelled.

The leave without pay for three months granted to Mr. Mac I. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, Editor of the "Indian Law Reports," Bombay Series, by Government Notification was extended up to the 31st May 1921, inclusive.

Mr. V. R. Nachance to act as Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Home Department during the absence on leave of Mr. W. T. Conway, or pending further orders.

Mr. Dadiba Kharsedji Mehta, LL.B., to act as District Judge and Sessions Judge, Surat, vice Mr. Pherozshah Jehangirshah Taleyarkhan, LL.B., on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. Rayamal Daulatram, with effect from 1st July 1921, to act as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Sukkur, vice Mr. Chandiram Motumal, acting as Judge and Sessions Judge, Larkana.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Greig, C.I.E., Indian Army (General Duty List), Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, is granted six months' furlough leave on medical certificate from 6th March 1921.

Major Benson, D.S.O., M.C., late 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, Reserve of Officers, to be Officiating Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor from the forenoon of the 6th March 1921, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Greig, C.I.E., granted six months' furlough leave on medical certificate.

Mr. C. G. Marathe, District Deputy Collector, Satara, is granted, with effect from the date of relief, privilege leave for three months.

Rao Bahadur T. R. Borsar, Deputy Collector and Special Inquisition Officer, Thana, is granted, with effect from the date of relief, privilege leave for six months and is allowed to retire on the expiry thereof.

Mr. C. A. Chatfield, C.I.E., I.C.S., has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for three months.

With effect from 30th March 1921, Mr. P. A. Saldanha to be Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, vice Mr. L. S. Koppikar, retired.

Mr. A. S. Dalal to act as Deputy Commissioner of Excise, Bombay Presidency, vice Mr. W. C. McDonald proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

The following appointments in connection with the Government Law School, Bombay are made: To reappoint for a period of two years, with effect from 1st June 1921.

Mr. Rustamji Sorabji Bilimoria, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, to be Professor of Law, vice Mr. V. K. Dhurandhar, LL.B.

Mr. Waman Balvant Pradhan, LL.B., to be Professor of Law, vice Mr. P. B. Shingne, LL.B.

To appoint for a period of one year.

Mr. Yeshwant Nilkanthrao Nadkarni, LL.B., to be Professor of Law, vice Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram, LL.B.

Mr. P. B. Vachha, LL.B., to be Professor of Law, vice Mr. J. H. Vakil, Barrister-at-Law.

The furlough on medical certificate Lieut.-Colonel S. C. Evans, M.B., C.M. (Edin.), I.M.S., has been converted into commuted furlough on medical certificate.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. F. Knapton, I.M.S., has been granted an extension of furlough for [illegible] days.

On return from leave, Mr. E. S. Whites, temporary Engineer, is posted to the Northern Division.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Mahatma Gandhi to visit Bandra, 8 a.m.
Nomination day for filling in vacancies to the Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, per s.s. China will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Sunday the 3rd July 1921.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The Annual General Meeting of the members of the Bombay Branch of the Institute will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. at the office of the Institute, Markar's Building, Khetwadi Main Road, to consider the report of the Branch, to elect office-bearers and to consider steps to be taken to carry on the work of the Branch.

ASHADI FAIR AT PANDHARPUR.

NO SPECIAL TRAINS AVAILABLE.

A Press communique states:—
As it has been brought to the notice of the Governor in Council that the Ashadi Fair will be held at Pandharpur in July next, and as there is no improvement in respect of rolling stock for dealing with the fair owing to the heavy ordinary traffic, it is hereby notified for general information that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company cannot arrange for additional passenger or special trains for pilgrims proceeding to and from the said fair. Intending pilgrims are therefore warned not to undertake the journey on this occasion.

INDIANS IN KENYA COLONY.

GOVT. TO ADOPT POLICY OF MARKING TIME.

A Press communique states:—
Intimation has now been received from the Secretary of State for India that His Majesty's Government has decided that, pending its decision on the general question of policy raised in the Government of India despatch, the Kenya Government should adopt in controversial matters a policy of marking time. In order, therefore, that there may be no appearance of pre-judging, while it is under consideration, the question of segregation, it has been decided to recommit the Public Health Ordinance recently passed by the Kenya Legislative Council with the omission of the Segregation clauses to which objection has been taken. In pursuance of the same policy, the notice of the 12th October last creating a European Reservation in Mombasa had been withdrawn, and it has been decided that no other reservations should be proclaimed and that no sales of township plots should be held in Kenya at which Asiatics are excluded from bidding.

TWO PICKETS FINED

Two Pickets named Gopal Govind Angane and Tanoo Hari Aroskar, picketing at Shop No. 116, near Chinchpooky Bridge were arrested on Wednesday evening by the Police and taken Before the Hon. Magistrates' Court at Margaon on the 30th. His Worship, convicted them with obstruction in the public road and gathering an unlawful assembly and fined them Rs. 2 each, or, in default, one day's imprisonment. The Pickets refused to pay the fine and gladly accepted the alternative.

THE LATE MRS. C. ABBOT

A correspondent writes:—
There passed away last Sunday at Miraj Mrs. C. Abbott, wife of Rev J. E. Abbott, D. D. a retired Missionary of the American Maratha Mission, Bombay. Mrs. Abbott came out to India as a Missionary after the famine of 1897. The great help she rendered to India in that famine in raising money and contributing a large amount to it out of her wealth will never be forgotten.

Feeling it necessary to give an English Education side by side with Marathi she opened a School and Home for little children under twelve in a spacious bungiow and compound at Clare Road, called the Clark Abbot Primary School and Home and maintained and supported this institution almost till her death. The good work that she did in this school and the curriculum of the studies she arranged and the way the management of the Home was conducted made it an ideal school and many Indian Christians preferred this School and Home to any other for their little children. All the expenses of the school amounting to several thousands of rupees was borne out of her own money almost till the time of her death. Every department of the work of the whole Mission the enlargement of the Blind School when she was in charge of it for a year and a half, in the absence of Miss Millard, the support of many boys and girls and acquisition of property to the Mission for Industrial Work in Ahmednagar were liberally subscribed to by this worthy lady.

Her interest in all the work for the betterment of Indian Christian continued with unabated interest, till her death and she gave away a lot of her own money, perhaps amounting to over a lakh of rupees for many benevolent work. She took latterly a very keen interest in the study of Marathi poets with her husband and came to India last February. Till the time of her illness in April she and her husband travelled in their motor far and wide in Western India visiting all places where Marathi poets lived and where Marathi Manuscripts and books could be obtained for critical study and research work. While busily engaged in this and other work the cruel hand of death snatched her away to the deep regret and sorrow of all who knew her Missionaries, Indian Christians and Marathi Schoolars not a few of whom were closely acquainted with her.

INDIAN SEAMEN'S UNION.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, June 30.

Mr. M. Daud, Honourary General Secretary of the Indian Seamen's Union, has been informed that the Governor has requested the Member in charge of the Marine Department to grant him an interview on his return to Calcutta, and to discuss the men's grievances. Mr. M. Daud has informed the leading members of his Union and requested them earnestly to make all seamen to understand that the idea of a general strike should be given up for the present, pending the result of the interview.

COTTON MERCHANTS' RESPONSE.

TWO AND A HALF LACS PRESENTED

GANDHIJI ON DUTIES OF TRADING CLASSES.

Another meeting was held at the Colaba Cotton Green, where the Cotton merchants and brokers presented a purse to the Mahatmaji. About ten thousand people had collected to hear the Mahatma who came there in company with Maulanas Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Banker and others.

Mr. Mathuradas Vasanji Khimji, President of the Cotton Association, while welcoming the Mahatmaji said they were grateful to him for his presence there and he offered him on behalf of the Cotton merchants hearty thanks for that. He also expressed his thankfulness to the merchants that they selected him to welcome a great man like the Mahatma. They were grateful to him for the cause which he had undertaken. They were thoroughly convinced of the success of every item of his programme. The *charkha* came as a great boon to the suffering millions of the country, and the liquor prohibition movement was also a blessing to the poverty stricken people.

Concluding he said that uptil that day they had been able to collect Rs. 1,53,990 from the Colaba Cotton Merchants. Rs. 68,749 from the Cotton Brokers and Rs. 475 from the Shroff, for the Tilak Swaraj Fund and he admitted that the amount was not as was expected of them. He therefore appealed to those who could not be approached owing to the shortness of time to come forward and give their quota.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mahatma Gandhi then said he thankfully received the amount they gave to win their country's liberty. He hoped they did not expect from him a long speech at the moment as he was to attend two more meetings in the evening. He had only to say that if the traders like the cotton merchants of Colaba realized the political situation of the country, it would not at all be difficult to get the Punjab and the Khilafat wrongs righted. It was his fervent desire that the trading classes of the country would from now take a prominent part in the politics of their country. Until the trading classes began taking more and more interest in the affairs of the country, they had no hope for the success of their cause. But there was a happy sign of awakening in these classes now. And if they went on at this rate Swaraj was sure during the current year. It was the first duty of the trading classes to take a leading part in the political situation of their country. He agreed with Mr. Mathuradas who said that their contribution to the Swaraj fund was not as it ought to have been. Because, they are annually exporting cotton worth crores of rupees to foreign countries and as a *Prayaschitya* for that sin they must make up the deficit in getting a crore of rupees. The crore must be complete by that night. He had full confidence in the Indian people who he hoped would not dishonour the Congress mandate. They could expect forty lakhs from other provinces and the remaining sixty lakhs would be made up by them in Bombay. He fervently hoped they would exert themselves to collect that amount and thereby guard the prestige of their Nation. That was the last day of the vow which they took at Bezwada and if the sum was not procured before the day ended the whole of India would have to be ashamed. At present the honour of the Nation rested on the merchants. In money matters only they could help. A beggar like the speaker could not be expected to render any pecuniary help. Concluding he prayed to God to give them strength to preserve the prestige of the country by securing the necessary amount.

Collections were then made on the spot and about twenty thousand in cheques and cash came in. Mr. Durgadatji gave away his motor car, worth Rs. 12,000, which would be auctioned subsequently. An anonymous donor gave a set of diamond necklace worth Rs. 10,000 and a pair of bangles valued at Rs. 9,000. Two bales of cotton on which the Mahatmaji and others sat were also given away and they were auctioned for Rs. 9,000.

LAC AND A HALF MORE.

Immediately after this meeting one more meeting was held at the Kani Khetsi's Wadi, Mint Road, where the residents of the Fort presented a purse to the Mahatma. The purse amounted to over one lakh and fifty thousand rupees, males giving one lakh and twenty-seven thousand, women fifteen thousand and the children one hundred and fifty rupees.

SREE SHARADA READING ROOM.

With the object of disseminating religious political and literary ideas among the less educated and poor classes, a small library was started here at Puttur some years ago Within a short space of time it has expanded and grown very popular. An attempt is now made to expand the utility and activity of this Reading Room. The number of members on its rolls is increasing daily and with it the number of books also. But the position of the library is not such as one would expect or desire it to be. A building of its own is now an immediate necessity. In response to every call for help our friends and well-wishers have given to this institution till now every facility for development To them it now looks again for the pressing need. All contributions, however small, either by way of cash or books will be thankfully accepted and acknowledged by the Secretary, Sree Sharada Reading Room, Puttur, S. Kanara.

MUSTAFA KEMAL'S ADDRESS.

REVIEW OF YEAR'S WORK.

PRAYER FOR SUCCESS.

Gentlemen, as a supplement to my remarks, I am going to recapitulate, with great esteem, the year's work of your honourable Assembly. From the 23rd of April 1336 (1920), the date of meeting of your high Assembly till yesterday 311 days elapsed. During that time, your Assembly has held 159 meetings, composed of 408 sessions, of which 51 were with closed doors and 357 public. Your Assembly accepted 104 laws, and rejected after discussion 149 projects. In addition it has returned, of necessity, 67 Bills to the Council of Commissaries, has adjourned discussion of 6 and postponed 5 to the new year. That is to say that you have been occupied with 380 Bills during the last year. Among the laws discussed and passed by your honourable Assembly, one must mention that on crimes against the country, the law on the election of executive Commissaries, the law providing for the formation of a Court of Appeal the law abolishing the treaties concluded by the Government of Constantinople after the occupation of the capital by the enemies, the law of Quorum; the law creating "Independence" Tribunals, the law forbidding use of alcoholic drinks, the law of reafforestation (which concerns the welfare of the villagers), the law for increase of allowances to those on service at the front; the law for protection against the contagion of syphilis (concerning the life and health of the nation), the law of Fundamental Reorganisation which declares the nature, form and competency of your high Assembly, and the Budget Law indicating the power and capacity of our Government in matters financial. As for the work entrusted to Committees 703 affairs have been referred to these, including Bills. 422 of those affairs have been settled by the Committees, 281 cases carried over to the new year. In addition, your high Assembly has lodged at the office of the Presidency 122 motions, which proves that you follow with attention the questions concerning it. These [illegible] Commissaries [illegible] motions, it [illegible] the Counci[illegible] importan[illegible] attention [illegible] ing the [illegible]

Gentl[illegible] are [illegible] ady, [illegible] have fulfi[illegible] helping [illegible] name of [illegible] Government [illegible] your colleagues [illegible] the embassies, a[illegible] form of delegation [illegible] West with the mo[illegible] matters. And a p[illegible] also has fought and [illegible] our enemies at the [illegible] corps, detachments [illegible] of our valued c[illegible] front and fought a[illegible] private soldiers. A[illegible] gues acted as judg[illegible] Tribunals", and in [illegible] them were sent to [illegible] events in the inter[illegible] of our comrades ha[illegible] journeys in order t[illegible] the people; and ha[illegible] the fronts to encou[illegible] soldiers. Those wh[illegible] to attend upon our[illegible] the battlefields. A[illegible] allowed by law to [illegible] same time the func[illegible] a Government offici[illegible] rades helped to exp[illegible] the position of a [illegible] or a Mutesarrif ([illegible] and Military posts [illegible]

The Council of [illegible] while our high Assa[illegible] unusual work, the [illegible] to which you have[illegible] power of the Gran[illegible] tinguished itself h[illegible] working day and [illegible] head-quarters of [illegible] field. Gentle, wo[illegible] commissaries and a[illegible] shared our labours, [illegible] duty in a perfect m[illegible] which is fortunate [illegible] recompense of this [illegible] crisis, will labour [illegible] in the second work[illegible] obtain, please God, [illegible] which the dawn is [illegible] "God grant it!").

While I pray He[illegible] success to all of us, [illegible] the holy souls of ou[illegible] upon the field of ho[illegible] sublime struggle for[illegible] independence. (Th[illegible] prayer for the de[illegible] begins the labours [illegible] year with 350 hon[illegible] number being 12 d[illegible] nople Parliament, a[illegible] Malta, 68 who join [illegible] elected directly to [illegible] sembly. It is my p[illegible] see among us our [illegible] comrades who ar[illegible] "Inshallah!"). Gre[illegible]

Gentlemen, [illegible] extraordinary [illegible] lopment of [illegible] brilliant vision o[illegible] astonishing resu[illegible] ing to recall to [illegible] terrifying fact[illegible] rades! When [illegible] duties and di[illegible] tion or amo[illegible] nation succeed [illegible] feelings, neces[illegible] of national [illegible]

THE EMPIRES' INTEREST

NEED FOR CO-OPERATION AND GOOD WILL.

MR. HUGHES ON CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, June 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 30.

Replying to Lord Birkenhead at the Empire Parliamentary Association's dinner, Mr. Meighen emphasised that the interest of a single nation must never be allowed to prevail against the interest of the Empire as a whole.

Referring to the League of Nations, Mr. Meighen paid a tribute to General Smuts' work in drafting the Covenant. He added amid cheers that if it were possible by an amendment to bring the United States within its fold, then almost no amendment should be rejected to achieve that desirable result.

Mr. Smartt responding on behalf of General Smuts concluded by expressing the hope that the spirit of cooperation and goodwill might find an echo in Ireland and be as successful there as it had been in South Africa. (Cheers.)

Mr. Whitley proposing "Parliaments of the Empire" offered special welcome to the Indian colleagues. Mr. Whitley hoped that the British delegation to the Indian Parliament would be strong and representative. It would, he said, unquestionably carry the best wishes for the success of parliamentary institutions in India. (Cheers).

Mr. Hughes responding urged that if any good was to result from Imperial Conferences they must be much more frequent but each involved at least six months' absence from the Parliament for himself and Mr. Massey. There must therefore be much improved communications throughout the Empire allowing the Dominions to have more effective voice in the counsels of the Empire. He disagreed with the suggestion for constitutional changes in the Empire. Two fundamental were complete autonomy of the parts and unity of the whole. (Hear, hear.). He favoured leaving well alone. The [illegible] Empire was its glory [illegible] might be

EXPORT CREDITS SCHEME.

SIR M. DADABHOY ON INDIAS EXCLUSION.

THE EFFECT OF FALL IN EXCHANGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 24
Recd. 11 a.m. June 30.

Sir Manackjee Dadabhoy, a Governor of the Imperial Bank of India interviewed by Reuter's correspondent severely condemned the exclusion of India from the Export Credits Scheme. He declared that Mr. Lloyd Greame's statements in the House of Commons were ill-advised and ill-considered and rather tended to accentuate than minimise the existing difficulties. He alleged that the Government of India was partly responsible last year for the solitary episode in the financial history of India when the contracts were broken by not receiving delivery of goods and not making payments Sir Manackjee says that large contracts were then made on the strength of the statement by the financial member of the Government of India, which reasonably led the merchants to believe that the exchange would not fall below two shillings to the rupee. Sir Dadabhoy expresses the opinion that the Government of India contributed to this state of affairs by a somewhat inexplicit statement when presenting the budget last year.

EFFORTS AT SETTLEMENT.

PROSPECT BRIGHTER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 25.
The Miners' Executive to-day consulted [illegible] of the Trade Union [illegible]

SPORTING NEWS.

LAWN TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON.

RESULTS OF THIRD ROUND TIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 24
Recd. 11 a.m. June 30.

In the third round of the Tennis Championship at Wimbledon Jacob beat A H. Lowe 1/3, 6/3, 6/2, 6/2. Sleem beat Watson 6/4, 6/4, 6/2.

Ladies' Singles.—Second Round:—Mrs. Peacock beat Mrs. O'Neill 6/1 6/2. Mrs Gracey beat Miss Heal, 6/4, 4/6 7/5.

Mixed Doubles:—Alonzo and Mrs. Mc Nair beat Doctor Fyzee and Mrs. Harker 6/3, 6/2. Ramaswami and Mrs. O'Neill beat A. Fyzee and Mrs. Perrett 6/3 6/3. Norton beat Jacob 6/1, 6/1, 6/2. Shimidzu beat Roper Perrett 6/3, 6/3, 6/1.

NOTTS VS. AUSTRALIANS.

LATTER'S TALL SCORING MACARTNEY COMPILES 345 RUNS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June

Weather was brilliant and the pitch perfect condition when the watch began at Nottingham to-day between the Notts and Australians.

Armstrong and Collins were not playing and Bardsley skippered the Australians. He won the toss and the Australian proceeded to indulge in the fastest scoring of the tour, piling 608 for seven wickets when the stumps were drawn for the day. Five hundred appeared after 217 minutes' play Macartney by brilliant cricket compiled 345 holding the crowd spell-bound by his wizardry. He hit four sixes and 47 fours, and was at the wicket 235 minutes. He gave a very easy chance when his score was nine, in the slips, and difficult chances at 200 and 242. He was out leg before, and, on returning to the pavilion, was accorded great ovation. Pellew obtained a hundred, including a six and fifteen fours. Taylor made 50.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, July 1, 1921.

and Italian statesmen to acquiesce in it and make it an Allied one. It is sketched briefly thus: "If Greece accepts, the Turks will then be approached and should the Turks then refuse, the Allies would lighten the financial restrictions hitherto imposed upon Greece. Should the Turks accept, however, they would be guaranteed the benefits conferred under the London Agreement." Even a child can see that the programme outlined here is not only incomplete but also extremely one-sided. We are told what the Allies will do if Greece accepts the Allied terms, but what they will do if Greece does not accept is left unstated. We may presume, of course that in such a case the Allies will not "lighten the financial restrictions hitherto imposed on Greece." But will this make matters worse in any way to Greece? In what way can such a course be looked upon as a punishment to Greece? On the other hand, let us see how the Allies will treat Turkey in case she refuses to accept the terms. The Allies, we are told, will then lighten the financial restrictions on her enemy—that is to say they will help Greece financially in her campaign against Turkey. Is this holding the balance even between two contending parties? It would be perversion of language to call the arrangement "fair play." And yet it is the 'fair-play" which has suggested itself to the righteous statesmen at the helm of British affairs to-day and which they are anxious to see adopted by their Allies! These statesmen evidently believe that the entire world, save themselves, have lost all sense of honour and judgment and will be easily hood-winked in this manner. That the British Foreign office has not laid all its cards on the table is further evident from the fact that the question what the Allies will do if both Greece and Turkey refuse to accept the terms proposed to them is left unanswered. In the face of such a one-sided and i[illegible]

[illegible]t Paris Conference. [illegible]r Constantinople, [illegible]eward for his be- He got Thrace, [illegible]hich secured the [illegible]onstantinople. In [illegible] megala idea" or, [illegible]galomania of the that it was their [illegible]key by means of [illegible]rategical positions they [illegible]ellenes while Turkey was and rendered helpless for [illegible]. It has also been as good than once that Greece was assume the place and the [illegible]h until then belonged to Eastern Question. But this object of the European [illegible]en of the victorious Allied the object of England only the continuous protests and of French and Italian

[illegible]t.

[illegible]d who, on a claim of Veni- [illegible]hristians of the vilayet of [illegible]ril of their lives—a report [illegible]rnational commission of [illegible]pot afterwards found to be least foundation—allowed [illegible]land at Smyrna in May, [illegible]us results in massacre and [illegible]mbers of Muslims were [illegible]he sea-shore on purpose to sight of the Allied Fleet, show the Greeks imagined [illegible]n Christians were animated [illegible]naticism as themselves. It suppressed the report of the [illegible]mission, which demolished [illegible]to Asia Minor and advised [illegible]orces be at once with- [illegible]s England who, in spite of [illegible]h the Greek troops had have committed, employed [illegible]rder" in yet other Turkish results in massacre and of which reports are just [illegible]e through to us. England [illegible]near to utterly destroying [illegible]n the East, and mere bene- [illegible]y towards the last Greek [illegible]nce—it must be benevolent [illegible]s of war have been allowed [illegible]aits—is not sufficient to [illegible]tation. So great has been shame resulting from sup- [illegible]k "Great Idea" that Eng- [illegible]eat the Greeks as criminals, [illegible]. And we sincerely hope so, for her own sake, not unhappy Muslim folk of [illegible]he "champions of Christen- to exterminate.

[illegible]"

[illegible]ration movement is essen- [illegible]t of self-purification. It [illegible]rkable change in the lives have become part of it. [illegible], in the latest issue of

did not convey them to the Entente statesmen when they were trying to fix their indemnity and reparation claims.

Notes of the Day.

"The Great Idea."

A Muslim correspondent writes to ask us "whether it has *ever* been the object of the European Powers to destroy the Turkish power by means of and through Greece." If he means the avowed object of the so-called concert of the Powers in pre-war days, it never has been. But it has been the policy of Russia, and occasionally of Austria too, to weaken and destroy the Turkish Empire by means of the Christian communities in Turkey, of which the largest was the Orthodox Oriental (commonly called "Greek" Church) divided nationally into Roumans, Bulgars, Greeks and Serbians. But from the moment that the Greeks of Hellas obtained complete independence at the hands of Europe (they never could have won it from the Turks by their own prowess), they have cherished the idea of the destruction of the Turks, and their fanaticism was encouraged first by Russia and afterwards by European sympathisers, whose sympathy was given on the false assumption that the modern "Greeks" and ancient Greeks are one. They regarded it as the last crusade, in which the non-Christian Turks should be exterminated and spoke guardedly about this amiable project as "The Great Idea." It was as the apostle of "The Great Idea" that Venizelos captured the imagination of the Greek people for a time,—in fact, until he showed quite plainly that he was the agent of a foreign Power by betraying his King and subjecting his country to the treatment of a second Belgium at the hands of the Allies. And it was the "Great Idea" that he set

of such change by referring to the work that is being done by Mr. Abbas Tyabji who, though old, is now toiling night and day in Kheda in order to finish its part of the Bezwada programme. Mahatma Gandhi reproduces the following letter which Mr. Abbas wrote to him in reply to the latter's betraying anxiety about his health:—

"I assure you, you need not have the slightest anxiety about my health. I have not been healthier for many years. In fact, the Khaddar adopted at Bezwada has simply made me twenty years younger. What an experience I am having? Everywhere I am received most cordially and affectionately even by the women of the villages. Most of the places visited by me have subscribed twice or thrice their quota. It is only the big towns like Anand and Nadiad that lag behind. But Nadiad where I have already spent four days, is coming up, and I feel that it will make up its quota, if indeed it does not go beyond it. To-day I am going to Kapadvanj, and I shall continue to pass my nights at Nadiad; otherwise the good friends will go to sleep!"

Mr. Abbas proceeds:—

"Some of our workers are lacking in 'go,' I suppose, they represent the very respectable class to which I have ceased to belong. God! What an experience? I have so much love and affection from the common folk to whom it is now an honour to belong! It is this fakir's dress that has broken down all barriers. And now men and women meet me as I would have them meet. If one had only known years ago, how the 'fenta', the 'saya', the 'angarkha', boots and stockings separated one from one's poor brethren! How, so dressed, it was impossible to get them to confide in one, is what I realise only now. How much I have missed in life, is just dawning on me.

"How much the movement has affected the course of my life, is only dimly perceptible to me. Still I do perceive it, which is what counts. To realize what pleasure there is in living is also a fresh experience."

Yes, to realize what pleasure there is in *giving*—giving all that we hold most precious for the common good which involves the cheerful acceptance of sacrifice howsoever great,—that is the purpose of the spiritual movement which Mahatma Gandhi now leads.

That Apology Again.

After all that has been said and written about the "Ali brothers' apology", we would not have cared to refer to the incident further but for the remarks of the "Pioneer," reproduced elsewhere, and its direct invitation to the Ali brothers to clear up two points on which our contem- [illegible]ght. If our contemporary seeks light had carefully gone through the speeches and writings of the brothers and of Mr. Gandhi subsequent to the issue of the Simla press communique, it would have seen [illegible] light which it is seeking is already in these speeches and writings and that there is no ambiguity at all in the declarations of the brothers. It is probable that our contemporary has not seen all these speeches and writings and we, therefore, reproduce here extracts from the same bearing on the points raised by our contemporary. Our contemporary wishes to know first all whether the brothers "repudiate the idea that their statement was one of apology at all either to the Government or to the public at large." Here is the brothers' reply to this query, given immediately after the issue of the official communique:—

"They certainly had expressed regret for the unnecessary heat of some of the passages in some speeches of theirs to which some friends had drawn attention, and they felt convinced that they owed it not to this Government which had still to make amends for the Jallianwalla Bagh and the "crawling lane" but to the Non-Violent Non-Cooperation movement which was as pure as it was powerful and to which they were so deeply attached as their dearly beloved leader Mahatma Gandhi himself, that they should publicly express their regret even for the heat of some stray passages, which it was contended that some people could misinterpret as an incitement to violence."

Not Given to Government.

That the apology,—in the sense in which the "Pioneer" understand the term—was not made to the Government must be quite obvious from the above. This fact is fully confirmed by Mr. Gandhi who has written thus:—

"The apology of the brothers is not made to the Government. It is addressed and tendered to friends, who drew their attention to their speeches. It was certainly not given 'at the bidding of the Viceroy.' I betray no confidence, when I say that it it was not even suggested by him. As soon as I saw the speeches, I stated, in order to prove the *bona fides* of the brothers and the entirely non-violent character of the Movement, that I would invite them to make a statement. There was no question of bargaining for their freedom."

We are prepared to agree with our contemporary when it says that the Government "may clearly come" within the category of "all who may require it (the apology)", which was referred to by the Ali brothers in their statement, as also with our contemporary's remark that "without that apology it (Government) would have proceeded, as it said, to take criminal proceedings against the Ali brothers." But, while admitting these possibilities, we maintain that the circumstances in no way reflect adversely on the conduct of the brothers. The brothers apologised not because of the knowledge of a threat of prosecution, as the "Pioneer" imagines, but *in spite of it*. To use the Wilsonian phraseology, they were "too proud" to refuse to express [illegible] used in the heat of the moment. They honoured Truth more than cared gor ridicule or threats from hostile quarters.

The "Pioneer's" Doubts.

The Ali brothers' reply to the "Pioneer's" second question whether they "repudiate the second question whether they "repudiate the suggestion that the apology, if they consider it to be one, was made to the Government, and with the knowledge that if it had not been made criminal proceedings as indicated in the Government communique would have been taken" is contained in the following extract from Mr. Mahomed Ali's speech:—

"Not one word was said to us by the Mahatmaji about the possibility of our having to go to jail in the event of our declining to issue the statement in question, as the slightest reason for our issuing it, and he had already clearly enough impressed upon the Viceroy the fact that as a Non-Cooperator he could enter into no bargains with him. As he has already repeated so often, he had informed His Excellency that he would persuade us to express our regrets for the unnecessary heat of some passages in our speeches *in any case*, whether there was a prosecution, as decided upon by the Government, and suspended by the Viceroy himself, without the Mahatmaji's knowledge, and even before the Mahatmaji reached Simla, or it was finally abandoned."

Mahatma Gandhi has fully borne out the above statement in his "Young India." He has written:—

"The statement made by the brothers was instigated by me and me alone. It is an apology tendered to friends, and not to the Government. It is made not to evade prosecution, but to put themselves right with their own conscience and with their friends. The assurance to them, therefore, that there would be no prosecution so long as they abided by their undertaking, was gratuitous, if not offensive. Lord Reading's Government is free to take up prosecution against the brothers at any moment they choose."

We sincerely hope our contemporary's doubts are fully cleared up by the extracts we have given above. Our contemporary is now satisfied, we trust, that it was no fear of prosecution that induced the Ali brothers to issue the statement they did. It is unfortunate, however, as Mr. Gandhi has remarked, that the Viceroy's utterance should have been responsible for the misunderstanding that has followed in the wake of the "apology." Since writing this we have received copy of this week's "Young India" in which Mr. Gandhi says that, in view of the anxiety of the public to know the whole truth about the matter, he has entered into correspondence with the Viceroy and asked that either an agreed version of the conversation regarding the brothers may be published or he may be absolved from the promise of confidence.

"After June."

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India" of Wednesday last:—

"Some people seem to be under the impression, that after the 30th June, no further effort need be made regarding the Bezwada programme. This is an absurd superstition. Even if we have made our crore members and twenty lakhs of charkas, we must increase both. We many stop the Tilak Swaraj Fund, when we have reached the minimum, but no harm can come if we collect more. As it is, many provinces will be found far short of their quota on the 30th June. They will, therefore, be certainly expected to continue their collections, at least upto the time of the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee."

The Case Against Mr. Gidwani.

There seems to be some doubt in the minds of many persons as to whether the case against Mr. Gidwani of the Gujarat Vidyapith has been definitely withdrawn or not. The text of the telegram of the District Magistrate of Kistna to the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad has given rise to this doubt. The telegram, which we published, ran as follows:—

"Return my summons to Gidwani. If served inform him summons cancelled. Case adjourned."

An earlier telegram which we published from our Ahmedabad correspondent stated that the case was withdrawn, not adjourned. The statement was made in the following circumstances. The telegram from the Kistna Magistrate was received at Ahmedabad on the 14th ultimo when Mr. Gidwani was at Hyderabad bidding farewell to friends. The Police Inspector, finding him, showed it to some friends did not look into the contents carefully and thus remained under the impression that the case was withdrawn till the telegram was served on Mr. Gidwani on the 16th ultimo when he returned to Ahmedabad. Perhaps by the "adjournment" to no specified date the prestige-ridden officialdom means withdrawal. The Government of Madras owe it to themselves to make it clear whether this is the correct interpretation or whether the Damocles' sword will descend on Mr. Gidwani again suddenly. Of course, all this makes no difference to Mr. Gidwani or to his activities. The "adjournment" was absolutely unsought for by him and he will not mind in the least if the case is taken up again.

AS GOOD AS COLLECTED.

THE LAST DAY

BOMBAY'S SUPREME EFFORTS.

ITS GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENTS.

11 MEETINGS IN TOWN: COLLECTION EVERYWHERE.

Thursday was a day of supreme effort for India, and especially for Bombay, the city of Mahatma Gandhi. It was a day of high purpose and great import. And never had Bombay been moved to its innermost depths as it was yesterday. To say that there was immense enthusiasm is to state the commonplace and obvious. But there was something more underneath. There was an anxiety, there was a grim determination in the minds of all Indians to do their duty to the country in its hour of trial, so that they might be judged by posterity and not found wanting. Since early morning meetings after meetings were held in the city and outside it. Mr. Gandhi and his lieutenants made great efforts yesterday. From early morning till late at night it was for them a day of work and incessant work at that. Every minute of Thursday was devoted to the collection of funds, and of members for the Congress. Shrewd observers think that the sum collected so far has already exceeded the crore which Mr. Gandhi wanted. Mr. Gandhi accompanied by the Ali Brothers, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Patel and his faithful followers could be seen everywhere in the city, and in one day it would be no exaggeration to say that more than 12 to 15 lakhs must have been collected for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. The galvanising presence of Mr. Gandhi spurred the people to make their last effort to give their quota to the fund and to make it the success which they all wished. There were nearly eleven meetings on the day's programme, and the day began with a meeting in that far off suburb, Borivli, where a goodly sum of Rs. 45,000 was collected. Mr. Gandhi, who neither spares himself nor his admirers, again gave a severe castigation to the Vaishnavas, who were keeping themselves aloof from the movement for fear that Mr. Gandhi was going to mix up the different castes, because he was raising the Depressed Classes to their proper position in this land. To this attitude of this naturally some people take objection and Mr. Gandhi came down upon them with all the force that he was capable of using and called their religion Godless.

At Malad

Mr. Gandhi's next place of meeting was Malad and here he gathered a sum of Rs. 12,000 for the Fund. Motoring thence to Bombay he attended meetings after meetings each one of them paying tribute to his energy and services to this country. Going to the Kapad Bazar, Bhuleshwar, Grant Road and the Excelsior the day's activities culminated in the meeting at Chinchbunder where a purse of one lakh had been collected for Mr. Gandhi. The biggest amount collected was at the Cotton Green where the rich merchants gave him about four lakhs, the next largest sum being given by the jewellers of Bombay. Mr. Revashanker Jagjivan has given his house to the Fund and there were other plots of land also presented to him for the purpose of national work.

The Meeting of the Day.

The meeting of the day, not considering the amount collected, was the meeting of the Parsis at the Excelsior Theatre, where the enthusiasm of Parsis was unbounded. A very great reception was given to the Mahatma of which anybody in all history could be proud. It would have gladdened anybody's heart to see the enthusiasm displayed by the Parsi community for the cause which Mr. Gandhi was espousing and for which he was giving his life now. If there were any doubters about the attitude of the Parsi community they would have been shown in no uncertain way that their doubts were not founded on truth Mr. Gandhi who all along has expressed his complete confidence in the Parsi community was not wrong in his prophesy. Parsis proved by their attitude yesterday that they are second to none in their enthusiasm for Swaraj, and as Mr. Bharucha said a community which had great traditions could never remain away from a movement, which was for the emancipation of this country from a foreign yoke.

Mr. Gandhi was equally severe on the Jains who in their zeal for the protection of cows and other dumb animals showed a sort of hatred for Mahomedans. Mr Gandhi told them in unmistakable terms that to hate Moslems and to love animals, or to love animals more than the follow human beings was not the right of religion or humanitarianism. Mr. Gandhi took advantage of the occasion to give an inkling to the public what his future policy was likely to be. He said that he would cease to talk of money any more from the morrow. But would ask them not to deal in foreign cloth, etc.

Bomgny's Glorious Achievements.

Thursday was the day of culmination of India's effort and Bombay which had the honour of securing the confidence of Mahatma Gandhi, it can now be confidently said, has acquitted itself of the great responsibility which rested on its shoulders. Bombay has always been the leader in every movement; it has supplied leaders to this country for the last half century; it has given liberally to every cause that required help. Not that there are no rich men in other parts of India but it is Bombay which has now come to the help of the country and the Mahatma to fulfil the task he had undertaken, and is capable of accomplishing

MAHATMA GANDHI'S TRIUMPH.

BOMBAY'S PROUD ACHIEVEMENT

GIVES 58 LAKHS.

PARSIS' ENTHUSIATIC SUPPORT.

The Country has stood the test magnificently. The Crore that Mahatma Gandhi asked for has been as good as given. Bombay, as usual, proudly leads, leaving the other provinces far behind. Bombay city alone provides 37 Lakhs, Gujerat and Kathiawar give 15 lakhs, Maharashtra (including Bombay suburbs) 3 Lakhs, Sind 2 and Karnatak 1. Thus the total contribution of the Presidency is a little over three-fourths of the whole countrys' total. Punjab comes a poor second with five Lakhs.

The following are the total amounts contributed by the different provinces :

Province	Rupees in lakhs.
Bombay City	37
Gujerat and Kathiawar	15
Punjab	5
Bengal	4
Madras and Andhra	4
C. P. and Berar	3
Mahrashtra (including Bombay suburbs)	3
Behar	3
Sind	2

Province	Rupees in lakhs.
Burma	1 1/4
United Provinces	1
Karnatak	1
Delhi	1
Ajmere and Merwara	1/2
Orissa, Assam etc.	1/4
Total	81

MEETING AT BORIVLI

IMPASSIONED ADVOCACY OF SWADESHISM.

RS. 45,000 COLLECTED.

The public of Borivli presented a purse to Mahatma Gandhi on Thursday morning for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. There was a large gathering of men and women. Mr V. J. Patel, the Ali Brothers and Mrs. Naidu were among those presented. At the door Mr. Gandhi was handed a cheque for Rs. 25,000 and some ornaments. The sum collected by Borivli people was about Rs. 15,000 and some valuable ornaments were collected—which were poured into Mr. Gandhi's lap. Altogether over Rs. 45,000 were collected in cash and in kind.

WELCOME TO MR. GANDHI.

Mr. Mulji Karsandas welcomed Mr. Gandhi on behalf of the people of Borivli and thanked him for his labours on their behalf to give them Swaraj. There were rich men enough in Borivli who if they had wished could have given the whole sum required by the Mahatma, but they had not done their duty fully.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mr. Gandhi said Thursday was the last and the greatest day and India was on her trial and he hoped they would not be found wanting. Time was very valuable and he was not going to make a long speech. They had to collect the one crore on that day and they should not fail in their duty. He did not know how he would succeed in collecting the amount, but he had the greatest faith in the capacity and patriotism of Indians and he felt sure in his heart of hearts that they would succeed in collecting the necessary amount. He did not know how much funds were collected in Bombay for he had been to Ahmedabad. He did not also know how much was collected in Gujrath which had undertaken to collect Rs. 10 lakhs, although they had actually collected as much as Rs. 12 lakhs and they had every hope of getting Rs. 15 lakhs. On his way from Ahmedabad some gentlemen had handed him a cheque for one lakh and announced the gift of a piece of very valuable land near Bombay. At the door of the pandal he had been given a cheque for Rs. 25,000. From Johannesberg he had received a remittance for Rs. 9 000 and from the Khatri community Rs. 1,000.

He had great hopes that the people of Bombay would give him the necessary amount, for the great burden of collecting the fund rested on Bombay. When he had left Bombay they had collected about 15 or 20 lakhs of rupees and he had high hopes, that India which was being tried now would not be found wanting. He had only heard there that there was a large number of rich merchants in Borivli and he prayed God that they would help his fund in a liberal spirit.

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

In Ahmedabad and in Bombay he had doubts about the movement and he had already written a letter to them which he hoped they would all read. At the present time India wanted all communities to unite together in one great effort to win Swaraj; that did not mean, however, that they should give up their different religions. As long as the world existed there would always be diversity and differences of opinion and there would be different religions. But they should be united in their efforts to obtain Swaraj. They would however never be able to win Swaraj by keeping down the lower classes. To put them down, to look down upon them, to hate them, to abuse **then, to give them no access to their wells,** to exclude them from their villages, was certainly not Vaishnavism. That was a Godless religion and Vaishnavism was something quite different. Vallabhacharya had never taught his disciples to follow a religion of hate and intolerance. His teachings were to the effect that they should lift up the depressed classes, the people who were steeped in ignorance and poverty. Vallabhacharya had not told them to keep down their brethren. The more he thought about these matters the more firmly he believed that the Vaishnavas were wrong in the attitude they had adopted in regard to this question.

BITTER EXPERIENCES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

He was telling this to them as a man of the world, as an old man, as a man who had much experience of these things. He knew from his South African experiences what it was to be a man of the depressed classes. He was treated as a man belonging to the depressed classes in South Africa; because he had to live apart from the white people in a place called the "location" which was really a *Dhedwada* (a place where the sweepers lived), where there were no sanitary arrangements or lights or roads or any other amenities of a civilised town. There he knew what it was to be an *antyaja* and he had suffered from those things there under which his brethren were now groaning in India. If they could not treat their brethren with consideration, what was the use of their being Indians, and what was the use of their being born in this land?

ABOLISH UNTOUCHABILITY.

On account of the cruelties and humiliations which they had suffered at the hands of Englishmen they had called their Government satanic and they had decided not **to cooperate with them and were they,** Indians, going to treat their brethren in the same manner as the whites were treating them? Was it not worth while to take stock of what they were doing? Was it not worth while to pause and consider what they were doing? He had not asked the **Vaishnavas to take the food at the hands** of the depressed classes, but merely to treat them as their brothers. If they could all be united in their resolve they could have Swaraj at this very moment, but they had so many different castes If Hindus thought that the Moslems were their born enemies, and should make it their duty to hate them as such, they would never get Swaraj. Indians were loth to abolish the bar of untouchabilities out of sheer fear, and he would tell them on the last day of June, a day of high resolve and had forced them to keep down their brethren and to lead a life apart from theirs. Unless their hearts were full of mercy, of pity for the poor, of love for their brethren Indians would never be fit for Swaraj. He had not much fear for the crore of rupees and he did not mind it so much, because anyhow they would be able to collect that amount. But what he wanted them to do was to love their depressed brethren. The Swaraj which he wanted was not to be one founded on hate and fear; his was "Swaraj of the rightious. His was a 'Dharmaraj

"USE THE KHADDAR ONLY!"

From to-morrow they would not hear him talking and begging for money. They would hear something quite different. They would have to give up dealing in all foreign things from the next day. Those who dealt in foreign cloth would have to cease doing that. Those who were trading in English cloth must stop doing that and he appealed to his sisters to give up the use of foreign clothes and to use only *khaddar*. If they wanted to do their duty to their country they should discard the foreign clothes and take to kaddar. If his sisters and daughters loved him and had any respect for him he appealed to them to give up their foreign clothes and make up their minds once and for all to all these luxuries for ever.

In this instance he would tell them a personal incident. Only the other day his wife had told him that she was unable to cook his food and do the household work in the thick khaddar cloth she was wearing and she wanted his permission to wear something lighter, something thinner. While he gave full liberty to his wife in all things as he had full liberty to do what he liked he was naturally unwilling to tell her to do any thing. But he had to tell his wife that if she could not cook his food in khaddar then she had not better cook at all for him, for he would not take anything cooked by her while using unholy foreign things. He would not touch anything which was cooked by his wife while wearing foreign clothes. If Indian women were not willing to make this much sacrifice, were not willing to have this much suffering then they would have to suffer more Jallianwalla Baghs, there was much more suffering in store for them than that which they had to put with at Amritsar. He would earnestly request them on this last day of the month to give proper heed to his words. He earnestly appealed to all Hindus and Moslems to give up using foreign things and to use only these things which were made in this country.

After this some cash collections were made and a charka, a watch and a horse and another charka were auctioned and all fetched about Rs. 1,500 Mrs. Naidu and others went among the women and made of ornaments, etc.

MRS. NAIDU

Mrs. Naidu then said to-day was a day of hope and work. They had to make up the one crore of rupees. They had to attend some 15 meetings that day with Mahatma Gandhi and the people must

BOMBAY JHAVERIS.

GIVE OVER THREE LAKHS.

MAHATMA'S ADVICE AND APPEAL TO JAINS.

In the spacious compound of the Pannalal Terraces the Jhaveris of Bombay presented a purse to Mahatma Gandhi for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. A fine shamiana had been put up specially through the efforts of Mr. Chaganlal Nanavaty and there was a large nummer of men and women of various communities present at the meeting. While the Jhaveris were the principal contributors to the large sums collected other people also took advantage of the meeting to present large sums to Mr. Gandhi. The things which had been given to the Fund were also auctioned on the spot and realised large sums. The address was read by Mr. Gulabchand Devchand, who was wearing Indian costume for the occasion. The Shankaracharya of Sharda Pitha also made a long speech appealing to the audience to become members of the meeting.

SHREE JAGADGURU OF SHARDA PITH.

The Jagadguru Shankaracharya of Sharda Pith said he was glad to be there to give his support to this intensely spiritual movement which the programme of the National Congress embodied. He then referred to the Bezwada programme of the Congress which was adopted to free them from the thraldom, and he was sure that the freedom of India lay only in a spiritual movement. The purity of heart and the cleaning of conduct was above everything else. Right was above might. *Dharma* was above diplomacy. For doing all these things a great deal of money was required. He believed the amount wanted had already been subscribed, or very nearly so. If, however, there should be the least deficiency, then let not the enemies of India pride themselves on our failure and no doubt the education given to us was an eloquent testimony and proof of the degradation to which our country has come to. It would be an eloquent testimony to the horrible success which had attended the efforts of our rulers. The question of money was, after all easy to solve, but membership of persons who were pledged to serve, help, and die for, the country was what they required now. We found in our actual work of propaganda that it was easier to collect money than enrol members. There were several people who were willing to give to the Swaraj Fund and deny themselves to the utmost limits possible, and yet they found such men openly shrink from the idea of the membership of Congress. That showed the timidity of character and the selfishness of the character to which Indians had come, and India was known as a nation which placed duty above everything else. Those were the ideals of India and right-minded persons would not swerve even an inch from the path of duty and justice.

AFRAID TO BE CONGRESS MEMBERS.

But what did they find at the present

MAHATMA'S APPEAL TO PARSIS.

"DRIVE AWAY DOUBTS AND REALISE YOUR DUTY."

"TAKE STOCK OF PRESENT AND THINK OF FUTURE.

MEETING AT EXCELSIOR.

The most enthusiastic meeting of the day was the one held at the Excelsior Theatre in the evening where the Parsis had arranged to meet the Mahatmaji. A rousing reception was given to Mr. Gandhi when he arrived in the Theatre, the whole audience standing and repeatedly cheering to the echo. The Parsis did their best to show the greatest cordiality to Mr. Gandhi and to other speakers. The whole theatre was full of people long before the meeting commenced, and admission was by tickets, the sale proceeds of which were devoted to the Fund. These present at the meeting included Mr. V. J. Patel, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. and Mrs Pickthall, the Ali Brothers, Dr. Kitchlew and others. Mrs. Naidu made a splendid oration and then collected a good amount on the spot for the fund. The total sum collected by the Parsis amounted to Rs. 30,001. The poor Parsi Priests of Dhobi Talao had also sent their contribution of Rs. 111 for the fund of their own accord.

MR. K. F. NARIMAN.

Mr. K. F. Nariman in proposing that Mr. K. K. Suntoke should take the chair said they had no titled man or aristocrat to preside at the meeting that night. But in view of the fact that they had met there to to honour the greatest Indian—(Loud cheers)—at the same time the most simple man—(loud applause)—to pay their respects to the most powerful leader and at the same time the most humble and meek citizen, they should have a simple and unassuming man, at the same time a most unassuming and orthodox type of Parsi like Mr. Suntoke as their chairman. He attributed the absence of the Upper Ten not to their want of sympathy or hostility to the movement. They had already [illegible] the fullest sympathy for the movement and that they had the greatest respect for Mahatma Gandhi, but they said that in private and did not like come to a public meeting and their show their sympathy with the movement for Swaraj.

MR. S. C. DADYBURJOR.

Mr. Sorab C. Dadyburjor said, in seconding, that sometime ago it was said by some one that the Parsis were foreignors in this land. If there way any one held that opinion still he would ask to look at that meeting and at that audience. That audience testified to the fact that the Parsis were first Indians and then Parsis. (Loud applause). He was travelling from Jubbulpore to Bombay in the same train that the Mahatma was travelling and the speaker had the misfortune to get a first-class compartment with High European officials. At every station there were loud cries of "Mahatma Ghandijiki Jai" and there were loud shouts and the officials asked the speaker if the Parsis also hated the English and whether they wanted them to get out bag and baggage. The Parsis were grateful to the English for all they had done, but they wanted to establish this one principle and that was: "India for Indians," and the speaker asked the Englishmen whether the principle was wrong and they said that the speaker was not wrong but that it must be done very gradually, and by degrees. Mr. Suntoke retorted that these degrees were to be determined by Indians and not by foreigners. The speaker also told them that the Parsis came to India before the Battle of Hastings, and if they were foreigners in India, then Englishmen also were foreigners in England. The Parsis were in this movement to the backbone, and if any one was inclined to disbelieve he asked him to look at the meeting. (Loud applaused).

MR. K. K. SUNTOKE.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke said: We Parsis symphathise with the work that is being done by Mahatma Gandhi for elevating India in the scale of nations and making her self-dependent by raising the national character and inculcating a spirit of self-sacrifice amongst us. Ever since the Parsis have begun to take their proper share in the politics of the country, the great Indian Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji, the G.O.M of India, carried on an intense fight against the policy of continual drain to which our Motherland has been subjected. So intense was the feeling of this Parsi patriot about this cruel injustice that was inflicted upon India that he rejoiced in the instance of a single Indian passing the I.C.S. examination as so much money is the shape of salary and pension alone would be saved to this country. We therefore appreciate and join in the movement for Swaraj that has been carried on in India by Mr. Gandhi, as Swaraj and Swaraj alone will give this country that control over her destiny and finances which is her due. To take one instance alone, the Secretary of State for India only a few days ago by way of consoling an M.P. assured the

(Continued on next page)

BOMBAY JHAVERIS.

(Continued from previous page.)

day. They found that persons whose hearts throbbed and pulsated with love for their country were afraid to enlist themselves openly in the movement. He regretted it as a much worse symbol of our slavery, of our degradation than anything else. He asked them to take their courage in both their hands, to be worthy children of India, whose methods were spiritual and to enlist not one crore, but 33 crores of Indians in the Congress—that was a consummation to which he looked forward. One of the several disadvantages and incapacities under which they were labouring owing to the wrong system of education he had no doubt that it was a very great and serious disadvantage. They had to persuade people to become members which ought to be their privilege and their pride. Under the new contribution given to the Congress, it promised to become the Indian Parliament under Swaraj. The rules had been so famed that all difficulties would be avoided when the real task of carrying on Self-Government presented itself as a practical duty. They had their mutual jealousnes which dstroyed the best that was in them. They had also their international jealousies besides. These were responsible for their fall in the past. If they banished from their minds these cowardly apprehensions and these craven fears, there need be no sort of anxiety for the future of Swaraj. A government carried on under such auspices and deriving instructions from such a powerful source would be really a Government according to the old ideal. That was Swaraj. It was neither Hindu Raj nor Mahomedan Raj, nor anybody's Raj, but Swaraj. The membership of the Congress was likely to be in the near future, as it ought to become, not the symbol of allegiance not to this or that association but to membership in the Indian nation itself. To be an Indian and to be a member of the Indian National Congress itself should become synonmous and exchangeable terms.

"UNTO THINE, OWNSELF, BE TRUE."

Coming to the use of charkhas the Swamiji said India was the only country which was self-contained, which could afford non-cooperation with the whole world, if necessary. If they considered the climatic conditions of this country they would see that Indians could afford to lead a self-contained life. Indians could afford to say India *contra mundum*. They could afford to say India against the whole world. In regard to the question of national education, he said, if they taught their young boys to be true to their country and to be true to themselves then India would lift up her head. If we could only be true to ourselves we could be true to the whole world. Indians had been mal-treated because they had not been true to themselves.

Referring to the altered constitution of the Indian National Congress the speaker said, if Indians went on working in that way, they would be able to say at the next Ahmedabad Congress that "the old Congress was dead: Long live the Indian Parliament." (Loud cheers.)

THE ADDRESS.

The Jhaveris' was the address read by the Jhaveri Merchants:—

They greeted him and welcomed him for all what he had done to win them Swaraj, to raise his countrymen, to raise the depressed classes and the untouchables, to make us self-respecting, to make us conscious of our strength, and to make us self-sacrificing in the cause of our Motherland. The principle of non-violent non-cooperation which he had introduced into the politics was acceptable to them, as members of the Jain Mahajan, but now they had been made to realise its greatness, as also the people of India. It was their constant prayer that God would help him in reaching the goal, to which they all aspired.

RS. 3 LAKHS COLLECTED.

At the request of Mr. Chaganlal Nanavaty, Mr. Gulabchand Devchand read the address to Mr. Gandhi, and he then handed over the different amounts collected by the Jhaveris for the Tilak Swaraja Fund which amounted to about Rs. 3 lakhs. Mr. Gulabchand was dressed in Indian clothes. Many associations also handed over many sums to Mr. Gandhi for the Fund. There were a couple of motor cycles and a safe presented by merchants, the sale proceeds of which were credited to the Fund. Mr. Govindji Vasanji gave a cheque for Rs. 10,000 on behalf of the sweetmeat sellers of the city, and also some sweets to Mr. Gandhi in a silver dish, which was sold by auction at the meeting.

MR. GANDHI.

Mr. Gandhi then said the whole day was devoted to attending meetings and collecting sums for the Tilak Swaraja Fund, and he had no time to make a big speech. He was satisfied at the sum collected by the jewellers for the Fund. He had never used the word "satisfied" at any meeting before this, because he knew the conditions now prevailing in the Jhaveri Bazar. His brother Rewashanker had told him of the depression that now ruled there, and if better conditions had prevailed they would have been able to collect a larger sum for the Fund. Not that the trade was brisker in other places. But even if he had said that the jewellers had not done their duty to their country he would not have been wrong. Because how much money did they waste over their marriage ceremonies and their feastivals, and they must remember that the present was the greatest time in the destinies of India. It was the greatest occasion in their lives and could they withhold their best from the country?

Mr. Gandhi then referred to the humanitarian work the Jains were doing, and said they were naturally proud of the work they were doing for the preserving of the lives of different animals in this country and in building temples. But why should they be so parsimonious in giving their quota to the Fund. He knew fully that they were fond of protecting the dumb animals in this country, and that they had done a great deal of work in establishing "pinjrapoles" and Gorakshak Mandalis for protecting cows. These Mandalis were really Mandalis for saving cows and not preserving them—not that it was done purposely, it was all unintentional. But they must realise that the efforts made by Mr. Chotani and Mr. Khatri for the preservation of cows had far transcended the efforts of the Jains.

LOVE YOUR BRETHREN.

He told them that in preserving the lives of cows they should not kill the lives of human beings and be regardless of the lives of Parsis, Moslems and other communities. If they hated their brethren then they were not doing any good work, but doing the greatest disservice to the country. If they loved the Moslems and at the same time protected the cows then they would be doing things in the right way and right sort of spirit. It was the duty of Jains to consider all human being as their brethren. Unless they had the power of pardoning others they could not be warriors. If they wanted to follow the principle of Ahimsa (non-killing) then they must not be afraid of anybody, either the Pathan or the Englishman. He was the follower of Ahimsa who was the follower of the right path, and had no fear in his heart. Their hearts would not be purified by going to their temples. If they wanted to give up all fear they must give up all fear, and they should distrust no body. Those who followed that principle must give up hating any human beings. He asked them not to hate the Mussalmans but to love them as their brethren. If they loved the Mussalmans they would be loved by the Moslems in their turn. Therefore, he would tell his Hindu brothers that if they wanted to protect the cows, then let them make friends with Moslems and love them. He knew that it was a difficult thing to do, and that it would take time to do all that. But let them try it and let them be full of Shradha. They might have been surprised that in his writings and speeches he had never used the word "Ahimsa", but only the word "Shanti." If the Shravakas had realised their religion fully they would give up their doubts and love the Moslems as theis brothers.

MAHATMAJI'S APPEAL.

In conclusion he appealed to them to use Khaddar, and he also appealed to the women to give their ornaments to the Fund and to wear the "khaddar" and give up the use of foreign luxuries and clothes. They should also use the "charkha" in their homes for the raising of India from her present fallen position.

Collections were again made and a large number of ornaments flowed into the fund. Altogether the sum collected at the meeting must have exceeded three lakhs of rupees.

MEETING AT MANDVI.

(Continued from previous page.)

lighten their task by giving them willingly. There could be no rest for the people of India until they had won Swaraja. Once they had won their goal they could have plenty of leisure. But not before that could they have any leisure. In the winning of Swaraj they wanted the help of every Indian man and woman. She did not say that they wanted only one crore of rupees; this was only the beginning of their demand. They wanted much more than that for the winning of their goal. She wanted their promise to help them whenever they came to the people of Borivli for asking their help, for Swaraj meant sacrifice.

THE ALI BROTHERS.

Mr. Shaukat Ali said the Gujrathis were a very clever people for they had managed to bargain for Swaraj in as cheap a manner as possible. Their's was a good investment which would bring them plenty. To get Swaraj for Rs. 20,000 was a cheap thing and was a fine achievement. As the Commander-in-Chief of Mr. Gandhi's forces he would of course get nothing; he would have to wear Kahhar and perambulate the whole of India making speeches. (Laughter).

Mr. Mahomed Ali said he was glad to see so many communities there present at the meeting, including his Parsi brethren Parsees were coming in more and more into the movement and he hoped the Christians would also join the movement. He hoped it would be possible for them to tell to posterity that they had given Rs. 20,000 to the Swarajya Fund and thus secured Swarajya at a cheap price. They should not think that by collecting one crore they had done their duty. It was not so. They had not given a gift, but a *hundi*. If Indians had given money that day, the next day they would be asked to give their lives for Swarajs.

MR. V. J. PATEL,

Mr. V. J. Patel said even if the people of Borivli had given Rs. 2 lakhs to the Swaraj Fund they would not get Swaraja. The merchants of India were importing as many as 60 crores worth of piece-goods and the responsibility for not getting Swaraja would rest on the shoulders of the merchants of Borivli. The country would hold them responsible for it.

Mr. Gandhi and his party then left the meeting.

MALAD GIVES RS. 12000.

Mr. Gandhi and his party while returning to Bombay stopped at Malad and there the collection, the people of Malad had made for the Swaraj Fund, was handed over to them. This amounted to about Rs. 11,000 and there were some ornaments given to the fund, and the total was about Rs. 12,000. The party then motored back to Bombay.

RAJKIYA STREE SABHA COLLECTS RS. 10,000,

Under the auspices of the Rajkiya Stree Sabha, a sum of Rs. 10,000 has been collected by the help of several volunteers.

The total of the sum for the Swaraj Fund collected by the Yarn Brass and Copper Merchants totalled last night to Rs. 35,000.

MAHATMA'S APPEAL TO PARSIS.

(Continued from previous page.)

British public that Sir William Meyer, High Commissioner for India, in London, has been requested to adopt the policy of purchasing all railway materials of British manufacture in Britain. It is needless for me to remind you that a very large percentage would be saved to this poor country if these purchases, which include railway engines etc., and run up to crores of rupees, are made on the principle of buying in the cheapest market instead of being compelled to purchase them at far higher prices from British Manufacturers. Can you require a greater proof of India being treated as dependent upon Britain?

Charkha—India's Economic Salvation.

We all sincerely symphathise with Mr Gandhi's movement for introducing the "charkha" amongst the people of this country, so that India's wealth, to the extent of 60 crores per annum, may not be drained away to another country, and that she may be able to clothe herself without being dependent upon foreign lands. We recognise the high principle of statesmanship which has prompted this "charkha" movement as we entertain no doubt that it will result in our economic salvation.

We feel quite enthusiastic for your efforts in making India go dry and stamping out the drink-vice which debases thousands of individuals and ruins many families.

All these are questions which affect India at large and not Hindu and Musalmans alone. We Parsis are essentially Indians. India, being the country in which we were given an asylum by the great and good Hindu King, Jadaw, of revered memory. The Parsis have never acted on the principle that they should avoid doing a thing which distinctly conduces to the welfare of India in any respect on the ground that it may deprive Parsis of a special advantage; in fact, we have never allowed such selfish considerations to stand in the way of India's general welfare. Nothing else can be expected of a people, whom their Prophet has taught to regulate their lives on the basis of Good Thoughts, Good Words and Good Deeds. No thought or desire can be nobler than that of the welfare and advancement of one's Motherland.

Parsis' Ideal.

Such has been the high ideal raised not only before us but for all Indians by men like Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji, Sir Pherozesha Mehta, Mr. Jamshedji Tata, Mr. Nowroji Furdoonji, and numbers of others; and we have no doubt whatever that we shall always continue to keep this ideal before us. If a tragedy is inflicted upon the people of the Punjab like the Jallian walla Bag massacre we feel for it as intensely as if Parsis themselves have been the victims; when grievous wrongs are inflicted upon our Mahomedan brethren in the matter of the Khilafat we feel for the same, just as if religious wrongs were inflicted upon ourselves. It would be absurd to suppose that with the advance in our political horizon we should still think in terms of castes or communities. No; we have all learnt for a long time past to think in terms of our country, and it is not at all extravagant to hope that the horizon will advance still further and that we shall think and act all as Indians and Asiatics for the common benefit of all humanity which recognises no racial or geographical distinctions.

Wishing success to Gandhi's Efforts.

We all thank Providence for having given India a noble son like Mahatma Gandhi, and I am sure you will all join with me in praying to Almighty God that his efforts in achieving Swaraj for India, so as to make her control her own finances, may be more speedily crowned with success than those of Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji, for it cannot be gainsaid that Freedom's battle has been begun, and is carried on from Sire Dadabhai to Son Gandhi.

MR, B. F. BHARUCHA,

Mr. Burjorji Framji Bharucha said Dastoor Meherji Rana, Dadabhai Naoroji and Pherozeshah Mehta had done great service as a small recompense for the shelter and protection they had got from Hindus in this land. The ancient Persians ruled over a very large portion of the world from China to Spain and from the Caucusus to the Ganges, and could they say that such a community would take no part in a Swaraja movement. (Loud applause). A people who had produced men like Rustom and Sorab could never remain away from such a movement. They were for winning Swaraj by joining hands with the other communities in the struggle. He then read the address (the text of which appeared in our issue of Tuesday last). By honouring the Mahatma, he continued, the Parsis were honouring themselves. Mr. Gandhi was honoured in the whole world and in America and he was called "the greatest man" and he prayed God that Mr. Gandhi would live long. He also prayed God that Parsis by joining hands with Hindus and other communities would win Swaraj. (Loud applause).

Cheque for Rs. 30,001.

Mr. Suntoke then handed a cheque for Rs. 30,001 which was collected by contributions from the middle-class and poor Parsis and not from millionaires, said Mr. Suntoke. It was a small figure to what the community could really have given, he said.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mr. Gandhi in the course of his lengthy speech asked the audience to allow him to speak without interruptions or cheers. He had never said that the Parsis did not know him thoroughly, and that they were not with him. Since he was a young boy he knew the Parsis, and the Parsis knew him. His best and most intimate friends were Parsis, and his relations with that community were of the most intimate kind. Dadabhai was like his father or rather grand-father and if they ever got Swaraj it would be due to the efforts of Dadabhai and the splendid work he had done for this country. He it was who had taught him the lesson of Swaraj when he was a young man. When he went to England taking with him a deputation from South Africa, he was acting and saying what Dadabhai Naoroji and Metha were telling him. He had never thought that the Parsis were against him, and he had every hope that they would join him in this movement. He was not at all sorry that they had their own doubts in their minds. It was only the Pars's who had lived among thirty crores of Indians for so many hundreds of years and still they had asserted themselves and become prominent in the affairs of this country. He was not going to flatter them, and he had no such intentions; he was telling them what he really felt in his mind. There were many communities in this world who had such small numbers as the Parsis had, but they were not known outside their own countries to the whole world. But what part was there in the whole world where the Parsi community was not known, although their number was only 80,000. If Bombay was beautiful, if Bombay were noted for its generosity, if Bombay were noted for its public spirit, it was due to the Parsi community. If it were not for Parsis Bombay would be like any other city in India, and the whole of India was thankful to the Parsis for this. If anybody had given any lead to Indians in politics it was the Parsis, and he would ask his Hindu and Moslem friends not to blame the Parsis in any way. If all the communities were united among themselves they could have Swaraj that very moment. He for one was proud that the Parsis came to this country instead of going to any other country, and he was also glad that they were given shelter in Gujerat, to which province they had rendered very valuable services.

S African incident Recalled.

When in South Africa the Whites had besieged his house in the dead of night and wanted to kill him. It was Parsi Rustomji who protected him at the risk of his life and at the risk of his own and that of his people and stood by him. As long as he lived he could never forget what Mr. Rustomji had done for him. The Parsis were full of virtue, truth and honesty, and he was proud of them as a race. Even if the Parsis had not collected Rs. 30,000 and had only given him Rs. 5 he would still have been satisfied with them. Mr. Godrej had already handed him a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs and he had shown to the whole of India what the Parsis were capable of doing. The Parsi community had given him liberaliy in many ways, and it was not a fact that by coming to India they had not done any service to this country. His opinion was that they had paid their debts fully to this country. Naturally they were a commercial people, and it was a pity that they had taken up Government appointments lately. It was a loss to the whole of India and not to the Parsi community alone. But the education which they had got had made them seek Government employment, and it was a great pity. Commerce had taught them to be honest and collect money and do good to other communities in this country, and he asked them to take stock of the present conditions and their future. They had fully paid their debts to the country by producing such great men as Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta and Jamsetji Tata. He appealed to Parsis to take part in the Swaraj movement which was now going on at full swing. The Parsis were able to compete with other communities in every department of life. If they had done so much in this country in the past, why were they keeping themselves aloof from the movement now? They were a rich community, possessing crores of rupees, and why had not they given any more money to the fund? Dadabhai had served India by leading the life of a political recluse for the purpose of making India free, not for Parsis alone, but for all communities and races. The speaker was not going to find fault with them there, but he was going to speak to them as their friend because he was a great admirer of theirs and was very intimate with them since a long time.

Parsis' Power of Achievement.

Continuing the Mahatma said if the Parsis wished it they could easily accomplish anything because they were a small compact community of eighty thousand, but that was not so with the Hindus and Moslems. If they could remain independent even before the English came, he did not know why they could not be so when they got Swaraj. It was the first duty of Hindus and Moslems to protect the smaller communities in this land. If the Hindus and Moslems were true to themselves they would see that not a Parsi was starving before they took any morsel of food. If Hindus or Moslems wished to do anything else, then they were working not for a Dharmaraj He wanted to make India not Satanic, but he wanted to establish Dharmaraja. He wanted to make the Parsis fearless and drive away their doubts and he wanted them to devote their energies for the welfare of this country. If they could do they could get Swaraj this year, and they could also right the Khilafat wrong and also those of the Punjab. If they wanted to rule over the world just as the British were doing then he would say that Indians were not fit for it, and he prayed God never to make them fit for it. Did Indian want to make slaves of the Negroes, or make them prisoners, or make them work for ourselves and to keep them as beggars? He wanted them to be free because he wanted India to be free by purifying itself and then rid the whole world of all its evils.

Be Swarajists.

He appealed to the Parsis to become Swarajists that very moment. They were Swarajists, but they had some doubts in their minds but he begged of them to become true Swarajists. He asked them to consider these questions properly and ask themselves whether Gandhi was a fool to speak of these things. The Swaraja that India was going to have was a Dharma Raj. Indians wanted to establish Swaraj based on truth and not on falsehood, and they wanted to keep clear of everything that was false. It was the Parsi religion which had taught him to non-cooperate with Satan; it had taught him to keep apart from Satan, from all evil. He did not hate Englishmen, neither did he want them to be driven out of this country, but he disliked being, what Lord Reading called, the subjects of Englishmen. His soul trembled to consider of these things. They should have strength enough to resist any evil. It was not necessary for them to have revolvers or to become barristers or lawyers for the winning of Swaraj. What was essential was the belief in self, and he regretted that the Parsis were so full of doubts. He begged of them to drive away all those doubts. He appealed to them to become Swarajists and to unite with other communities in the cause of freedom.

LIQUOR EVIL, AND APPEAL TO PARSIS.

Mr. Gandhi then referred to the liquor shops. He said there was a great responsibility on the shoulders of the Parsis in Bombay. There were about nine hundred country liquor shops in the town and the majority of them were owned by the Parsis. Many Parsis had approached him and told him that they had already given a year's purchase price to Government and that if their shops were picketed they would be ruined and they would lose all their money. He had considered over these things, and he felt very sorry for the shopkeepers. He was not sorry at all with the Parsis if they were cooperating with Government or if they had not given up their titles. But the liquor shops were a more serious matter. He was sorry that Hindus and Mahomedans were the only pickets. He wished his Parsi brothers and sisters would also picket. He wanted no force to be used because he did not wish any objectionable methods in the holy object they had. When Parsi women stood in the path of Parsi going to these drink shops they would be ashamed to enter the shops and they would be ashamed to abuse them and they would not beat them. He asked the Parsis to give up drink, and to help their people who had to shut up their shops on account of picketing. He asked them to help the shopkeepers to get a refund of their from the Government and to help them every possible way. In Ahmedabad a Parsi contractor had complained to him that he had been assaulted by the pickets and he found this statement on investigation to be false. It was the volunteers on the other hand who had been assaulted, and they were now picketing with their heads bandaged and they had not raised their hand to retaliate.

Take Your Legitimate part in Movement

He earnestly appealed to his Parsi brothers and sisters to help the efforts of the other communities to stop drink. He did not think that the Parsi millionaires who had not attended the meeting were against his movement, and he appealed to them to help the Parsi liquor contractors in all ways. In the meantime he asked them to help the cause of Swaraj. He prayed God that he would give the Parsi community strength to take their legitimate part in the struggle which was now going for the winning of Swaraj and make them realise what their duty was at this juncture.

Collections.

Messrs. Shaukat Ali, Pickthall, Mahomed Ali, V. J. Patel, Mrs. Naidu, and Mr. Ginwala then addressed the meeting and collections were made from the audience present at the meeting. Money was literally thrown at Mr. Gandhi and there were repeated cheers on his finishing his speech, and he was again and again cheered, the whole audience standing up and cheering him.

MANDVI'S RESPONSE.

OVER A LAKH CONTRIBUTED.

For the purpose of making a further collection of money for the Tilak Swaraj Fund a meeting was held last evening at new Chinch Bunder, under the auspices of the Mandvi Congress Committee. More than a lakh were collected. A fuller report will appear in to-morrow's issue.

KATHIAWAR OVERSUBSCRIBES LIMIT OF A LAKH.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHRANGDHRA, June 30.

Different parties of volunteers including Messrs. Shukla Mansukhlal, Devond Parekn, Manilal Kothari, Amratlal Sheth who were touring in Kathiawad for the Tilak Fund Collections have sent intimations which show that Kathiawad has oversubscribed the limit set on the Province by Mahatma Gandhi and to-day the amount stands over a lakh.

GOVT. SERVANTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 30.

The Madras Government has issued a ruling re the conduct of Government servants, saying that, except with the permission of the Government or some authority empowered in his behalf by Government a Government servant is forbidden to take any part in collection of money for any public or local purpose. The Government do not desire it to be clearly understood that in case where permission has been given under the amended rule, it is in no sense incumbent on any official to take any part in such movements and further that, if such does so he must in no circumstances. Give any pressure upon his subordinates to give subscribe or to assist in collection of subscriptions.

U, P. LIBERAL LEAGUE DEPUTATION TO VICEROY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 30.

The Lucknow Liberal League, it is understood, will be represented by its president and four members on the deputation of the U. P. Liberal League which will wait on His Excellency the Viceroy at Simla, on the 7th July. They are: Messrs. A. P. Sen, (president), Brij Narain Chakbast, Dr. Tandon, Pandit Krishna Prassad Kaul of the Servants of India Society, and, probably, Mr. Trilokanath Bhargva.

PRINCELY DONATION OF RS. 5 LAKHS!

MR. J. N. INDUMAL DANI'S CONTRIBUTION.

FOR NATIONAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

Mr. Jai Narayan Indumal Dani has given the magnificent sum of Rs. 5 lakhs to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. His contribution is in the shape of a house at Ballard Pier which brings in an annual income by way of rental of Rs. 48,000. The income accruing from his princely donation is earmarked for the purpose of conducting a national Commercial College at Delhi or Ajmere—the choice of place to be decided later on.

MR. S. NIMJIBHAI MEHTA GIVES 1 LAKH.

FOR NATIONAL SCHOOLS

Sheth Shivlal Nimjibhai originally of Chatkoper but now residing here gave a princely donation of Rs. 1 lakh to Tilak Swaraj Fund, exclusive of various sums already given by liberal-minded Sheths at different times during the last few days. This Sheth has adopted pure Swadeshi dress and started a Swadeshi Bandar supplying clothes at cost price. Kathiawar is not now lagging behind but has shown to the world what it can do towards general uplift of the country so well organised by Mahatma ji. The interest from the sum is to be devoted for one national school and one school for depressed classes at Wadhwan.

IN MEMORY OF HIS DAUGHTER.

MR. SURAJMAL H. KIVA DONATES RS. 80,000'

Mr. Surajmal Harnandrai Ruys has contributed Rs. 80,000 for the Tilak Swaraj Fund in memory of his daughter Ben Indramani. The money will be spent for conducting a National Girl School at Bombay.

FROM FAR AND NEAR.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ALL QUARTERS

The following contributions for the Tilak Swarj Fund have been received:—

Patidar and Khadri Mandal, Johannesburg. Rs. 10,000.

Bombay Carpenters and tailors Rs. 1,000

Workers of Globe Mill Rs. 1,300.

Dhobis of Bombay. Rs. 500.

GUJRAT'S QUOTA OF RS. 10 LAKHS COMPLETED.

The quota assigned to Gujarat by the Congress for the Tilak Swaraj Fund was Rs. 10 lakhs. The whole amount has been completed and it is expected that Gujarat's contributions would exceed the original assignment by a good margin.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM HOTEL-KEEPERS

The proprietor, Swati hotel, Bhuleshwar has been collecting for the "T. S. Fund" from his brother Tea hotel-keepers in Bombay. He himself is giving a day's income to the Fund.

Will our Dakshini-Hindu, Mahomedan and Irani hotel-keepers follow the example set by the Bania hotel-keeper and do their duty?

MR. JAYAKAR CONTRIBUTES RS. 25,000.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, who suspended practice in obedience to Congress Resolution, has contributed Rs. 25,000 to the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

BUST OF LOK. TILAK.

PRESENTED BY MR. PHADKE

A full-size bust in plaster of Lakmanya Tilak was presented by Mr. R. K. Phadke, the well-known sculptor, to the Tilak Swaraj Fund, at yesterday's public meeting at Chanalal Terraces, Bombay, and the same was purchased by the Maharashtra Congress Committee for Rs. 25.

MILL-WORKERS QUOTA.

The labourers and staff of the Khatau Makanji Mills at Byculla have sent a donation of Rs. 2,051 to the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

BOMBAY COAL MERCHANTS' RESPONSE.

The Bombay Coal merchants' have collected about Rs. 40,000, and they have resolved to present a sum of Rs. 50,000 o Mahatmaji by Monday next.

The death is announced at Bangalore of Mrs. Christina Mary Jardine, widow of Mr. A. Jardine, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Rangoon.

Mr. C. W. E. Cotton and Dr. Slater have been nominated to the Madras Legislative

MALEGAON RIOT CASE.

DEPOSITION OF PROSECUTION WITNESSES.

BREEZE IN COURT.

(By our Special Commissioner.)

MALEGAON, June 28.

The hearing of the Riot Case was resumed by the special Magistrate to-day. The first witness examined was again a non-Khilafatist and with regard to his over-eagerness and to that of another witness there was again a passage at arms between the defence counsel and prosecution. The latter gave the defence counsel distinctly to understand to-day that all their witnesses would show the same over-eagerness, and that it constituted no crime. The witness implicated a certain name as having caused a certain incident in connection with the riot. When asked to identify him among the accused, the witness promptly answered, without leaving the witness box that he was not among the accused, and that he saw him wandering in the town. The defence counsel jumped to their feet and pointed out that the witness seemed to have an intimate knowledge of who were arrested and who were not. The Magistrate observed if he had been living in the town like him, he would have had the same knowledge

EVIDENCE OF PRESIDENT OF LOCAL BOARD.

Gulamia Dagumia, the first witness, said he was the President of the Local Board and Chairman of the City Municipality. The Khilafat Committee was started eighteen months ago and the volunteer corps seven months ago, of the latter there were many but he knew especially of one intimately which carried lathies in contravention of the District Magistrate's order. That corps was commanded by the accused, Hasan Dalwalla. He knew of the Imdadul Islam Fund being collected by the levy of three pies on every saree sold by weavers to the merchants There were no quarrels over the fund, except that the Hidayat Islam and the followers of Bakridi Sirdar were opposed to it. At the suggestion of the District Superintendent of Police the witness and other local leaders convened a public meeting at which the pleader Kashiker told them not to commit a breach of the peace in carrying on their agitation. Several people complained that collections to the fund were enforced on them. The witness was a victim of the social boycott practised by the Khilafatists. On the day of the riot the witness heard of trouble brewing and his father confined him to his house, fearing violence on him. While thus confined, he heard what was going on. Next door there was a kitson lamp. Some of the accused, whom he identified, had come to fetch the lamp to hunt for the Sub-Inspector in the temple. From their talk witness gathered that Messrs. Kashiker and Pophale, who were non-Khilafatists, were to be burnt alive at nightfall. Witness escaped in weaver's disguise and concealed himself somewhere.

A BRAHMIN SHROFF'S DEPOSITION.

Digamber Keshav, a Brahmin shroff, described as an eye-witness, all the incidents in connection with the riot from start to finish. It was Abdul Majid and Azizul Rehman, two *moulvies* among the accused, who told the mob to attack the police as an alternative to paying the fine imposed upon the Khilafat volunteers. The witness easily identified a large number of the accused and connected them with several incidents. Some Hindus gave the wounded constable water when some people came and asked who gave water to a non-Khilafatist and dashed the *lota* to the ground. The witness next identified those who went to cut telegraph wires. Some in the mob, whom the witness identified, said "Pophali is a relation of Bhasker Rao. Let us set fire to his house also" This was done and the witness identified those who gave a kerosine tin, who brought it to the house, who carried torches and set fire to the house. Witness went to Mr. Pophali's house and warned the inmates that their house was on fire. The inmates came out and with them Bhasker Rao also clad in a saree. Mr. Bhasker Rao stumbled into a gutter and was recognised. He was pursued, caught hold of and beaten with sticks, till he fell down. Some, whom the witness identified, said Bhasker Rao was feigning death. Torches were procured and applied to the body, which slightly moved. One of the accused lifted a big stone and dropped it on Mr. Bhasker Rao's head, smashing it. His body and that of the constable were put together.

CONSTABLES EXAMINED.

Two or three constables were next examined and described the escapades of the two magistrates in charge of the town. The constables accompanied Mamlatdar Ghaisas and the Resident Magistrate in their retreat from the Kutcheri to the dispensary. A crowd of about fifty people barred their way. The Mamlatdar threatened that unless they dispersed he would order firing. Two constables pointed their guns and the crowd dispersed. They then left the dispensary at night and concealed themselves in a garden till next morning.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S DEPOSITION.

Mr. Simcox, Collector and District Magistrate of Nasik, deposed to the part he had played in dealing with the Khilafat agitation, prior to the riot. He said he took charge in February and soon began to get alarming confidential reports from local officials about the anti-Government agitation going on. He produced letters, dated March 10th, 13th, 17th, 18th and 27th, all to the same effect, only one of which was put in as exhibit. The witness wrote to Mr. Mobedji, Deputy Collector, to go to Malegaon and watch the state of affairs, but not to take any strong measures till he came personally, which he did about the 3rd April. On arrival he had had conferences with the leaders of all castes. He heard complaints of force and intimidation to non-Khilafatists and his officials reported to him that many meetings were held at which inciting speeches were made of anti-Government character.

The defence counsel objected to the confidential letters and all this evidence which was only a hearsay.

The Magistrate overruled the objection

The prosecution contended that under the Evidence Act all official records and confidential reports were admissible.

Continuing, the witness said he found the condition of Malegaon unquiet as meetings were held at night. It was represented to him that it was desirable to prohibit the carrying of sticks, *lathies* or any weapons by volunteers and others, attending a meeting. He accordingly issued a circular notice, prohibiting the same.

The defence counsel objected to a copy of the circular being put in as exhibit, and contended they were entitled to see its original, bearing sign and seal of the witness.

The Magistrate said it was impossible to produce the original.

The witness explained the circular was done on cyclostyle and each copy bore the fascimile of his signature. All the copies were originals unless the counsel contended that the stencil on which the witness had signed was the only original. After some further discussion the circular was allowed to go in.

Asked whether the witness had any accident while at Malegaon, he replied in the negative.

Mr. Pradhan for prosecution next asked whether any stones were thrown at him.

Mr. Joshi for the defence said it was a leading question.

The Magistrate agreed, but the witness answered it by saying it was true that he was hit by a stone while crossing a bridge in his motor, but he could not swear that it was thrown on purpose or merely it was an accident, and could not identify anybody. No harm was done as the stone glanced off his knee, causing only a slight bruise. The witness next produced a telegram which he received after he left Malegaon from some local residents, complaining of the social boycott and force being used against them, and praying for redress. This was two days before the riot. When the riot occurred the witness was at Taharabad, thirty-five miles away, and heard of the riot on the 27th morning on which date he came to Malegaon.

Further hearing was then adjourned till to-morrow.

At to-day's hearing of the Malegaon Riot Enquiry three non-Khilafatists and three more constables were examined for the prosecution. Most of the time was occupied with identification of the accused. Each of the non-Khilafatists identified a large number until one of them got tired of his endless list and of repeated march amidst the accused, and twice suggested a simplification of the process. Once he suggested to the Court, after exhausting his list, "write, 'etcetera', 'etcetera'," which provoked laughter even amongst the accused. He next wanted to save the trouble of scrutiny of the accused, and to call out each name from the witness-box expecting the accused to answer, and he had to be reminded again and again this procedure though simple to him was not right.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Nabi Pahadi, the first witness, said on the day in question he had gone to the bazaar to sell sarees. The accused, Sakur, said to the people assembled: "You are all Mahomedans, why don't you come and assist in killing the Sub-Inspector. Witness saw one constable running into a potter's shop. He was dragged out and beaten. Witness then went home, saw a crowd passing in front, who were talking among themselves: "Let us go and kill all non-Khilafatists. Witness went and warned some non-Khilafatists of the approaching danger. The crowd went to Moulvie Hamid's house. Not finding him in, they dragged out his servant and sons, and beat them. He next met a crowd carrying some bundles of yarn. Witness asked them why they robbed a poor weaver. Some accused zourished a sword and threatened to kill witness, whereupon he swallowed his words, and said that they had done well in robbing the weaver and then he was left alone.

Namdev, a police constable, described his escape from the mob and his concealment in a house till the next morning, when he escaped to Jalgaon and returned Malegaon two days later.

Another constable told the same story, and described his escape likewise. He was discovered in his place of concealment, dragged out and beaten. He fell down unconscious. When he came to himself he found himself deprived of his uniform which was burnt near him. A friend took him away and sent him to the Nasik Hospital.

Moulvie Hamid, a yarn merchant, and his servant, were next examined. The former identified a large number. He saw a crowd who said a "jehad" was going on, and all non-Khilafatists would be killed. He concealed himself away from his house till the next evening. His old mother sent a ward to him that his house was looted and would be shortly burnt and asked him to escape and save his life. Witness came out of his hiding place and went to the Khilafat Durbar which was sitting and at which about two thousand people were present. He took the oath agreeing to all the terms which were many, the chief among which were Non-Cooperation with Government.

After examining another constable, further hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.

PETITION FOR STAYING COMPENSATION AWARDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MALEGAON, June 30.

The following telegram was dispatched to-day to hi Excellency the Governor, the Commissioner and the Collector of Nasik:—

"The Malegaon Additional District Magistrate is holding an inquiry into serious offences against a hundred and more accused in which an equally large number of Malegaon people appear as witnesses. During the pendency of these proceedings measures for awarding compensations to alleged injured persons, most of whom are witnesses, are being hurryed on. This is likely to prejudice the defence, forestalling endeavours to discover judicially whether and how many really suffered. Besides, it must afford temptation to many. Therefore in the interest of justice it is prayed that both determination and award of compensation be deferred until after the final decision in the criminal proceedings now started."

THE GREAT POLITICAL RISHI.

Wednesdaay last being the anniversary of the death of India's Grand Old Man, Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. S. H. Jhabvala was called upon the Zoroastrian Jashan Committee of Bombay to address the Parsis on a suitable subject dealing with Dadabhai. Mr. Jhabvala selected the subject of "Dadabhai Navoroji:—India's great Political Rishi" and the President of the Committee occupied the chair. There was quite a large attendance. The lecture was delivered at Dhobi Talao.

Mr. Jhabvala in opening his address dwelt upon the present political situation and how it required the spirit of a Parsi to move in the matter to grapple the situation and to materially aid the efforts of political works in the salvation of the country of his adoption. Dadabhai live and served under the more trying time of such heartless bureaucrats as Lytton, Rosebury, Curzon and others; Dadabhai manfully struggled against all the odds of circumstances never despairing but dealing blows for blows; Dadabhai grappled all the opportunities he created or offered to him and helped India to hold a sway our the minds of such great Parleamentarious as Gladstone, Beaconsfield, and even the Queen of the day. Dadabhai it was who once for all settled the hitherto unaccepted theory that India was poor and that she was getting poorer under the British Government, that the earning per head that the Government allowed was Rs. 20 per year while the tax was Rs. 3, that the tax repar a Briton was only 8 per cent. of his income while that upon an Indian was to per cent. that even the poorest country like Turkey allowed Rs. 60 per head as income per year. This fact was greatly suppressed by the officials in India till at last the Fawcett Commission brought it out to light, and Sir Everard Baring, afterwards Lord Cromer, bore testimony to the above fact by suggesting a figure slightly larger than Rs. 20 nearly Rs. 27 The poverty of India, continued Mr. Jhabvala became a watchword with all politicians in India and to-day India is grown much power still, Dadabhai fought against heavy military and civil expenditure that ground down the poorest of the poor in the world and with the help of William Cane, and William Wedderburn brought into existence. The Royal Commission of Enquiries into the Financial Administration of the Country which exposed further the political foibles of the ruler. Dadabhai maintained that Mahumd of Ghazni invaded India eighteen times and carried away gold from India only 18 times, but the English had opened up a regular annual chanuel from India by which flowed streams of gold preeminaly into England. Dadabhai was a firebrand of his time. His times required him to co-operate with Government, and with largeness of hope he believed Britain would do justice to India; but the Khilafat wrongs and the Punjab crimes and the ever-enduring cry of India's poverty, while the British were constantly adding to their wealth, would to-day have thrown him into the front ranks of Non-Cooperators. His Speeches and writings amply showed the lecturer remarked the truth of his statement.

APPEAL TO PARSIS.

Mr. Jhabvala closed with a stirring appeal to the community to do its level best in the great crisis caifronting India to-day and in all its efforts must remember that shads of Dadabhai watched them and guarded them.

Mr. Vimadalal spoke at the simplicity of life sincerity of purpose and the loftsner of nature that were always found in all of Dadabhai's works he they in the political salvation of the land or in the advancement of the cause of social reform.

Great enthusiasm prevailed all throughout the meeting.

A landlords association has been formed in Karachi with the objects of safeguarding and promoting legitimate interests of the landlord class generally, with special reference to the Rent Acts, voicing the views of the landlords in regard to municipal and other taxation, housing problems and other concerns bearing on the personal rights and interests of that class. They will represent their grievances to the Government and the public generally.

The total collection for the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind up to 30th June amounts to Rs. 4,19,505-15-11.

Blood Poisoning

Yet Another Grand Recovery

Our Portrait is of Mr. WILLIAM HARBORNE, of 6, Railway Road, Perry Bar, Birmingham, England, who writes:

"About two years ago I met with rather a bad accident. My arm was cut severely, and I had to have it stitched at the hospital. This caused me six weeks' absence from work, and after resuming my duties for one week I broke out all over my body with huge Boils. Again I went to the Hospital, and was treated for Blood Poisoning; this happened on three successive occasions, until I began to think I should never be cured. Then I gave Clarke's Blood Mixture a trial, and the first bottle or two seemed to be driving out the poison, so I persevered, and after taking ten bottles I was cured. It is now over twelve months since I left off taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I have seen no signs of any further blood disorder."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, can be relied upon to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in cases of Eczema, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious.

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Messrs. G. ATHERTON & CO., Calcutta and Rangoon.

MORADABAD RLY. ACCIDENT

FULLER PARTICULARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 29.

The "Leader" correspondent gives the following details of the recent railway accident:—Out of 13 vehicles six coaches and one engine were drowned. A carriage was thrown off at a distance of one furlong from the line by force of the flood. The relief train from Moradabad with a hospital and doctors arrived in time for relief of sufferers. Owing to high flood the submerged carriages have not yet been taken out. The flood has been subsiding and four carriages have been discovered. The engine and two carriages are yet untraceable. Forty persons are said to have been lost according to official calculations, but the loss is very heavy. Twenty-six dead bodies have been taken out up till now. Loss of life and private property cannot exactly be estimated.

Khan Bahadur Mansoorali Khan and Mr. Andrews who happened to be at Amroha hurried to the place accompanied by the station master and spared no pains in saving the lives of many and rendering help in the disposal of dead bodies. Mr. Synnot, District Traffic Superintendent, arrived by relief train. Rescued persons were provided with refreshments. Hakim Ajmal Khan was also in the train but fortunately he received no injury.

O. AND R. RY. ACCIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 29.

A graphic account of the recent accident on the O and R. Railway near Amroha station supplied by the railway authorities speaks of the efforts made to save two four wheeler carriages, which were hanging over the lodge of the breach. The railway authorities state that it was quite impossible to do anything to these carriages as they had also sunk into the flood. It is reported that the rescuers were able to save eleven lives.

C. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AKOLA, June 28.

At a meeting of the provincial Congress Committee under the new constitution held at Amraoti on the 26th instant a Standing Committee of 33 members and an executive committee of ten members were formed. The opinions of various district Congress Committees have been invited on the civil disobedience resolution. A committee was appointed to enquire whether the All-India Congress Committee had authorised the working Committee to pass such a resolution as was passed at Bombay, regarding boycott of British Courts. The following persons were elected as members of the All-India Congress Committee (1) Mr. Aney (2) Mr. Gatkar. (3) Mr. B. G. Khaparde (4) Mr. S. V. Kelkar (5) Dr. Paranjis (6) Mr. Vyas and (7) Mr. Abdul Rauf Sha.

The following names were suggested for the presidentship of the Ahmedabad Congress: Mrs. Sarladevi Choudhari, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, and Messrs. Arbindo Ghose, C. R. Das, Mohammed Ali and N. C. Kelkar.

SANITARY CONFERENCE AT OOTACAMUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 29.

A conference composed of the Sanitary Commissioner and a number of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners has been sitting in Ootacamund for the past three weeks for preparation of model bye-laws for the guidance of local and municipal bodies throughout the presidency for promoting sanitation and public health in various directions. The Sanitary Engineer in colaboration with his department is also preparing model byelaws for regulation of buildings in municipal and local board areas. These model bye-laws when completed will be submitted to a committee appointed by the Government; after their examination the same will be submitted for approval to the Ministrya of Local Government and Public Health.

MR. BISS' REPORT ON PRIMARY EDUCATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 28.

Mr. E. E. Biss, who was on the deputation in connection with primary education in Bengal has submitted his report to the Government of Bengal and it is understood that Mr. P. C. Mitter, Minister in charge of Education, will consult public opinion before taking any action with the object in view. He will convene, probably next month, a conference of editors of newspapers of Bengal, both English and vernacular.

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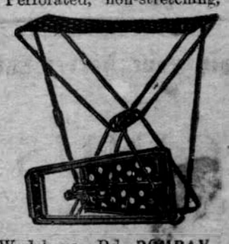
Fills a Long-Felt Want—Convenient and Comfortable Folds easily and quickly to such small proportions that it can be slipped in any ordinary coat pocket. Weighs only 28 ounces (794 Grams) and will support over 300 pounds (136 k.). Spring steel back, enameled. Perforated, non-stretching, flexible steel seat, rust and vermin-proof. No cloth used—no glue to soften and separate. Best and lightest weight all-steel folding stool ever built



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Dropsy and the Kidneys

Dropsical Eyes.

Dropsy is an accumulation in the body, of water which the kidneys have been unable to excrete. It is not a disease in itself, but is a symptom of organic disease. Either defective kidneys or heart trouble may be the cause, but as kidney disease so frequently affects the heart, the kidneys are more commonly responsible.

Signs of dropsy which often occur in the morning—a puffiness about the eyes and face—frequently indicate kidney trouble. Swellings of the feet and hands after exertion, especially in the evening may mean that the heart is affected.

Other indirect causes of dropsy are anaemia, overwork and worry. In neglected cases, the brain, the abdomen, or the chest may be attacked and the legs and body swell to an enormous size.

Hot-air baths, by opening and cleansing the pores are beneficial, and bowel regularity is essential. This is because the active assistance of pores, and bowels reduces the labour of the kidneys. But to aid and stimulate these organs in their work, use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. Thousands have been permanently relieved by this special kidney medicine.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8; obtainable from all dealers.

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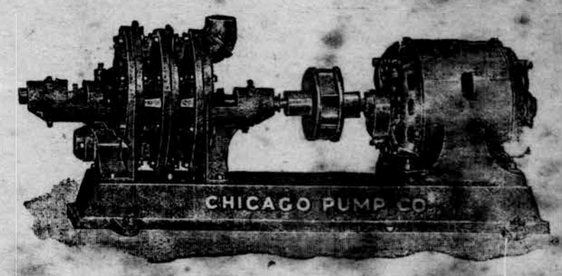

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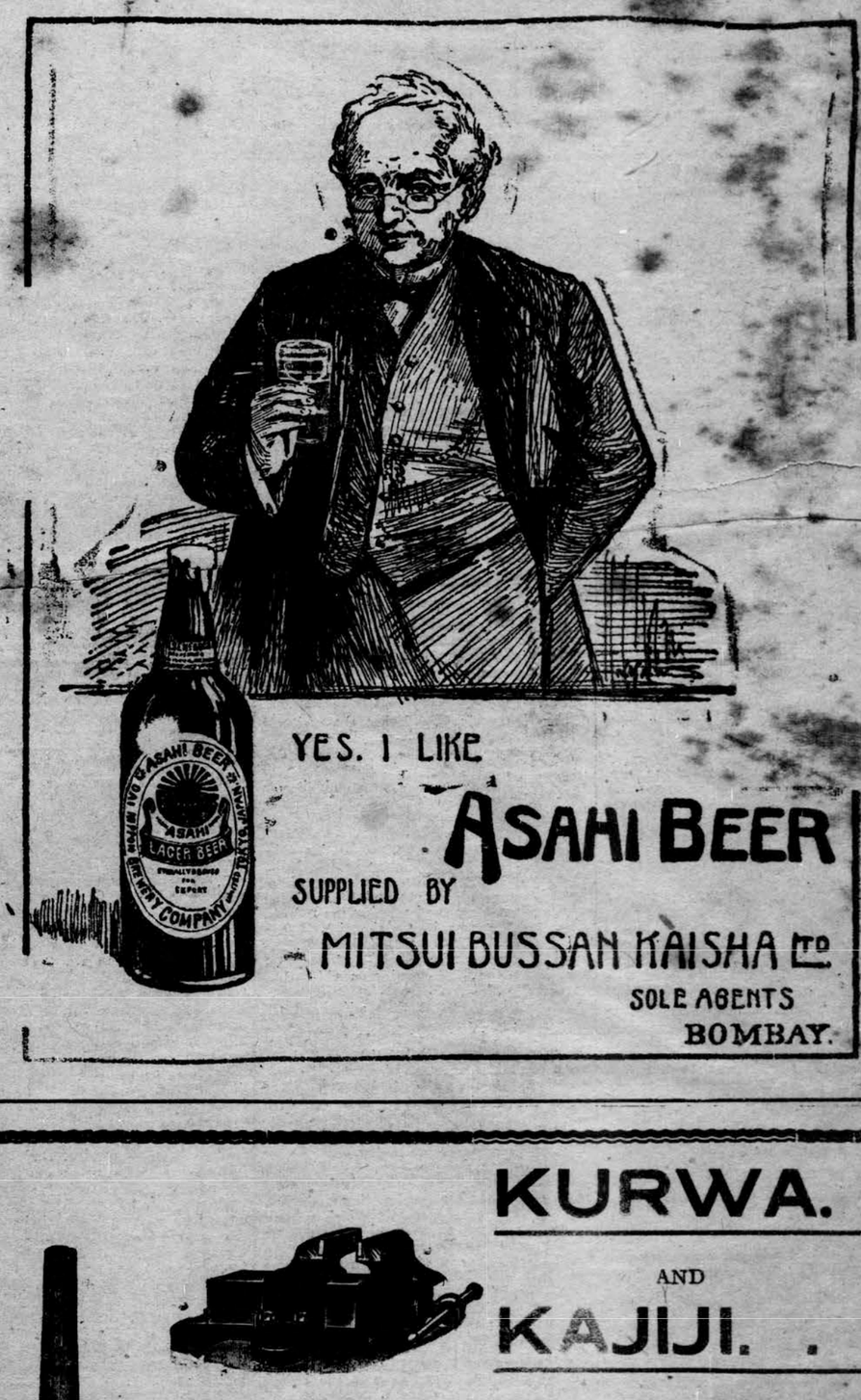

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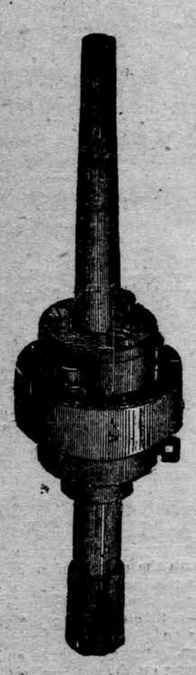

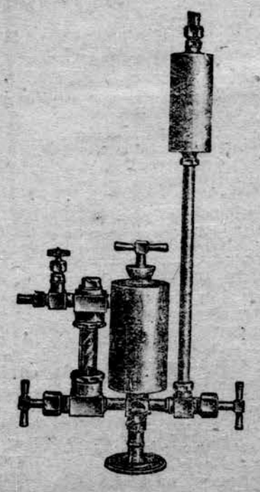

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